

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXV.

New York and Chicago, December 1, 1906.

No. 22.

CONFIDENCE IN OUR INSPECTION.

As was announced in The National Provisioner several weeks ago, the Italian government has notified Washington that it will accept the United States meat inspection stamp under the new law as a sufficient guarantee of the healthfulness of American pork, even without the microscopical inspection previously required. The Italian officials state that they are satisfied that our new inspection system is sufficiently strict to warrant the purity of the meat.

This show of confidence is in striking contrast to the action of the German and French governments in barring further imports of American pork since the suspension of microscopical inspection. It is well known, however, that action in these latter instances was due to political motives, particularly in Germany, where the agrarian party will go to any extreme to shut out American meats. Their action is practically hypocritical when it is remembered that the microscopical inspection certificates they formerly demanded were thrown in the waste basket. They had not been demanded in good faith, but only as an added bar in the way of American importations.

BRITISH SOAP COMBINE DISSOLVED.

The British soap combination has been dissolved as a result of the agitation conducted against it. The working arrangement entered into on October 1 between the leading soap manufacturers of the United Kingdom was terminated at a meeting of the representatives of the firms concerned at Liverpool last week, on the ground that the combination had been "received with great disfavor by the trade and public." A resolution was passed that as it was clearly a first consideration to endeavor to satisfy the trade and the public, each firm should continue to conduct its own business separately, as had been done before the negotiations for the combination took place.

SWIFT GETS GRIFFIN PLANTS.

It is announced that Swift interests have acquired the packing plant of J. Y. Griffin & Co., at Winnipeg, Manitoba, together with the branches of the company at Fort William and Nelson, and that another branch will be established at Edmonton. This is in line with the recently reported entrance of big American packers into the great field of the Canadian Northwest.

TEST MEAT LAW BEFORE TINKERING WITH IT

The announced intention of Senator Beveridge to stir up trouble on the meat question again on the opening day of the coming session of Congress has not thus far received the public attention this notoriety-seeking senator desires. Even the sensational newspapers have failed to "smell a story" in it up to date. The demagoguery of this Beveridge bluff is too apparent on its face.

It would appear that the senator is not receiving a great amount of official support for his proposal to amend the meat inspection law before it has been given a fair trial as it now stands. Whatever the President may have to say about it in his coming message, it is certain that officials of the Department of Agriculture, who have the carrying out of the law in their hands, are not viewing with pleasure the prospect of having their arduous work interfered with at the very start, even before they have had time to get the system in thorough working order. They probably realize the fate of their well-oiled inspection machinery should the Beveridge plan of making the packers pay the cost of inspection be put in force. They are trying to make a record in the enforcement of the new law, and they do not relish the meddling of self-interested politicians.

An indication of this attitude is contained

in the statement made last week by Dr. S. E. Bennett, chief government inspector at Chicago, and recognized as one of the best men in the service. Dr. Bennett is quoted as saying:

"It appears to me that the plan of inspection that was evolved after the big struggle in Congress over the matter last spring should be given a good test as it stands before it is again tampered with to meet the personal views of any individual or small party of legislators.

"A practical test of the meat inspection law as it stands is what the people want, and what all concerned in the case are now entitled to without any further upheaval over the matter. Our forces are well organized now to do the work.

"As to the matter of compelling packers to stand the expense of the inspection, it would be a difficult problem to adjust the service to that plan. There are many houses now being provided with inspection that were not before that are doing too small a business to render it possible for them to maintain inspection at their own expense. There are more than 100 houses in New York now provided with inspection where hardly more than a dozen had it before the new law had taken effect.

"The consumers as well as producers of meats are benefited by inspection; therefore, it is just and equitable that it should be provided for by general taxation. If the packers were compelled to pay it they could very easily take the cost of inspection out of the producer, while the inspection service would likely be less satisfactory."

FIXING STANDARDS FOR MEAT EXTRACTS

Official government standards for meat extract, meat peptones, gelatin, etc., will be fixed at a joint meeting of the food standards committees of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Association of State Food and Dairy Departments, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on December 6. These standards are determined by these committees under the clause of the new Federal food law, which authorizes "the Secretary of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and such other experts as he may deem necessary, to ascertain the purity of food products and determine what are regarded as adulterations therein." Other food standards will be decided on at the same meeting.

The committees will hear criticisms of the proposed standards which have been drawn up or suggestions as to changes. Dr. William Frear, of the Pennsylvania State Col-

lege, chairman of the food standards committee of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, who will preside at the hearing, writes: "It is requested that suggestions respecting standards and all matters relating to the purity and the adulteration of these food products be expressed in the form of amendments accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor. Arrangements for hearings respecting these classes of food or others for which standards have not yet been fixed will, as far as practicable, be made upon application."

The tentative schedule of standards drawn up by the committees for meat extracts, etc., is as follows:

1. Meat extract is the product obtained by extracting meat with boiling water and concentrating the liquid portion by evaporation after the removal of fat, and contains not less than seventy-five (75) per cent of total solids of which not over twenty-seven (27)

per cent is ash, and not over twelve (12) per cent is sodium chlorid (calculated from the total chlorin present), not over six-tenths (0.6) per cent is fat, and not less than seven (7) per cent is nitrogen. The nitrogenous compounds contain not less than forty (40) per cent of meat bases and not less than ten (10) per cent of kreatin.

2. Fluid meat extract is identical with meat extract except that it is concentrated to a lower degree and contains not more than seventy-five (75) and not less than fifty (50) per cent of total solids.

3. Meat juice is the fluid portion of muscle fiber, obtained by pressure or otherwise, and may be concentrated by evaporation at a temperature below the coagulating point of the soluble proteids. The solids contain not more than fifteen (15) per cent of ash, not more than two and five-tenths (2.5) per cent

of sodium chlorid (calculated from the total chlorin present), not more than four (4) nor less than (2) per cent of phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), and not less than twelve (12) per cent of nitrogen. The nitrogenous bodies contain not less than thirty-five (35) per cent. of coagulable proteids and not more than forty (40) per cent. of meat bases.

4. Peptones are products prepared by the digestion of proteid material by means of enzymes or otherwise, and contain not less than ninety (90) per cent. of proteoses and peptones.

5. Gelatin (edible gelatin) is the purified, dried, inodorous product of the hydrolysis, by treatment with boiling water, of certain tissues, as skin, ligaments, and bones, from sound animals, and contains not more than two (2) per cent. of ash and not less than fifteen (15) per cent. of nitrogen.

one hundred million pounds additional oleomargarine per annum means two quarts a week additional for every family in the United States, figuring on five in a family. It is evident that the way to get a larger and better milk supply is to advocate the repeal of legislation which prohibits the honest sale of oleomargarine."

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

Owing to the wide difference of opinion regarding the probable size of this year's cotton crop, traders and newspapers recently have made extra effort to ascertain the average idea of the cotton trade in general. Rhd. Siedenbueg & Co. on Tuesday finished their compilation of the guesses of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, which averaged 12,457,000 bales. The highest estimate was 13,650,000, while the lowest was 11,250,000. The average estimate by the members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange is 12,683,000 bales, with the highest 14,156,000 and the lowest 11,375,000. The New York Commercial publishes a long list of estimates made by prominent members of the cotton trade and traders and planters throughout the United States. These estimates average 12,209,600 bales.

Taking the average of these three estimates it would seem that the average idea of this season's cotton crop is 12,450,000 bales. Opinions differ so widely, however, extremes being almost three million bales apart, that the trade is hardly likely to take this as a conclusive indication, and the ginners' report up to the close of this month, and the annual crop estimate by the government expected December 10, are looked forward to with unusual interest, especially as the reported shortage of high-grade cotton in the south during the past month has caused the trade to lean more toward the smaller estimates.

The National Provisioner's estimate of the cotton crop as made some time since was of 12,500,000 bales.

EIGHTY MILLION CANNING SCHEME.

A New York magazine writer and press agent who has lately turned promoter, gave an interview to New York newspapers last week on his return from abroad concerning a gigantic meat canning enterprise which was to be started, and of which he seemed to be the only known representative. According to this enterprising young man, beef has never been canned scientifically, and he now proposes to do it. Part of the newspaper item, which will be read with interest in the trade, goes as follows:

Charles Hemstreet, of New York, has returned from England, where he went to confer with scientists regarding American canned beef. He says a syndicate with \$80,000,000 capital plans putting canned beef on the English market in a scientific way. Mr. Hemstreet says the scientists are of opinion that on account of the recent beef scandals in this country an improved canned beef could be established. The sale of canned beef in England amounts to practically nothing. He will visit the larger cities in this country and report to the scientists, in England as to the conditions, and if it is thought that a new canned beef industry can be made to pay a mammoth plant will be erected in this country.

AMERICAN PORK TRADE WITH GERMANY IS DEAD

Imports at Hamburg Have Ceased Since Microscopical Examination by American Government Was Discontinued—Servia Subsidizes a Modern Packing Plant and Threatens to Be a Dangerous Rival.

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 17.—Since the last microscopically-inspected pork and bacon from the United States arrived here in August there has been almost nothing imported other than pork plucks from some European countries. Those few fancy hams from Prague or bacon sides from Denmark for delicatessen stores do not amount to anything. The very high prices for domestic hogs for a year and a half have decreased considerably the consumption of pork and pork products per capita in Germany, and should it happen that the same quantity of hogs should be marketed during one month as the same month three years ago, the price would have to be much lower to induce the people to return to the old way of pork consumption. Wherever you go at present over all Germany you do not see foreign pork or bacon. Another drawback would be the high duty and inspection fees, which amount to about 44 marks per 100 kilos, or 4¼ cents an American pound.

Domestic hogs are lower. The price is 14½ cents a pound dressed weight, against 16 cents a month ago, but as no foreign competition takes place we are sure 16 cents will be reached again pretty soon. A rich fruit crop, especially prunes, has also helped to decrease the demand for pork this fall, as the people in the southern and southeastern parts of Germany consume this cheap commodity when fats and bacon are too dear. The weather also has been unusually warm until now, and the game and fowl season, which is on at present, is another reason for smaller meat consumption.

At the end of this month the first shipments of Servian pork are expected, put up and cut in American style. The surplus of Servian hogs always went to Hungary, but there is a tariff war raging between these two countries, and the Servian government has subsidized a packing company which does killing in a modern plant in Belgrade and exports to France, Italy and now to Germany. Servian prime lard, which is claimed to be the best in the world, is offered at 116 francs per kilo, c. i. f. Hamburg, prompt or December.

The way hogs are bought in Servia is quite different from yours and ours. The price in Belgrade is at present 80 francs per 100 kilo.

The hogs are weighed and 22½ kilo deducted; after this another 4 per cent. is deducted and the rest costs 80 francs per 100 kilo. In the country the price is 65 to 70 francs. The mature hogs weigh from 125 to 175 and even 200 kilos live weight. Figured in Chicago terms, the price of 80 centimes per kilo means \$5.50 per 100 lbs., and is another 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper in the country with the farmers.

You see that eastern and southeastern Europe already commence to compete with American pork products in western Europe, a fact which I predicted years ago. We do not think that the German government under such circumstances will concede very much to the United States in our tariff regulations, unless the American tariff is also revised and lowered considerably.

WOULD REPEAL OLEO LEGISLATION.

A Jersey City butter and oleo firm has advanced a novel argument in favor of the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine. Its argument was submitted to the conference called by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and is that a greater and better milk supply could be secured if the tax was repealed and the oleo industry restored to its natural magnitude, thereby lessening the butter production and making milk so used available in the milk trade. The statement says in part:

"The laws passed by several States prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, and the internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter, have reduced the amount of oleomargarine manufactured annually from one hundred and fifty million pounds to fifty million pounds.

"The one hundred million pounds of butter needed to replace the oleomargarine requires in its manufacture 1,300,000,000 quarts of milk. Oleomargarine is a healthful substitute for butter, as the scientific gentlemen attending the conference can attest. The amount of milk required for the manufacture of butter and oleomargarine is as follows: 100 lbs. butter, 1,333 quarts milk; 100 lbs. oleomargarine, 33 quarts milk.

"The saving in milk by the production of

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT

Magnitude and Control of Meat Industry Its Chief Features

The tenth annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture was submitted to the President this week. The contents of its more than one hundred printed pages might be summed up in four words: "The Farmer Is King."

For the fiscal year 1906 Secretary Wilson has a wonderful tale of productive wealth to tell. "Crops so large as to be beyond any rational comprehension" have made the American farmer a giant in the industrial, the commercial and the financial, as well as in the agricultural world. Says the report:

Taken at that point in production at which they acquire commercial value, the farm products of the year, estimated for every detail presented by the census, have a farm value of \$6,794,000,000. This is \$485,000,000 above the value of 1905, \$635,000,000 above 1904, \$877,000,000 above 1903, and \$2,077,000,000 above the census for 1899.

The value of the farm products of 1906 was 8 per cent. greater than that of 1905, 10 per cent. over 1904, 15 per cent. over 1903, and 44 per cent. over 1899. A simple series of index numbers is readily constructed, which shows the progressive movement of wealth production by the farmer. The value of the products of 1899 being taken at 100, the value for 1903 stands at 125, for 1904 at 131, for 1905 at 134, and for 1906 at 144.

Estimate of the Year's Crops.

Estimating the chief crops for 1906, he puts corn at 2,881,000,000 bushels. Remembering last year's Bureau of Statistics scandal, which brought about a general house-cleaning in his Department, the Secretary dodges any formal estimate of the cotton crop, saying only that "upon the basis of the general commercial expectation of a crop, it should be worth (including seed) to the grower nearly \$840,000,000." Other crops are figured as follows: Hay, \$600,000,000; wheat, 740,000,000 bushels, \$450,000,000; oats, \$300,000,000; potatoes, 300,000,000 bushels, \$150,000,000; barley, 145,000,000 bushels, \$65,000,000; tobacco, 629,000,000 lbs., \$55,000,000; sugar, 345,000 long tons, \$34,000,000; flaxseed, 27,000,000 bushels, \$25,000,000; rice, 770,000,000 pounds, \$18,000,000; hops, 56,000,000 pounds, \$7,000,000.

Dealing with the exports of farm products, the Secretary says "the farmer has loaded the fleets of oceans with his surplus beyond the nation's needs." And in the list packinghouse products yield first place only to grain and its products. Packinghouse products show a gain of over \$37,000,000 for the fiscal year, the report specifying:

Packinghouse Products Break All Records.

Packinghouse products are another class of exports that found their leading year in value in 1906, the amount being \$207,700,000. No previous year had reached \$200,000,000, and only two years had passed \$180,000,000. The value of exported fresh beef, \$24,300,000, was well up to the average of recent years; lard exports to the value of \$60,000,000 and a quantity of 742,000,000 pounds went far beyond the highest figure of preceding years in both respects; bacon took an upward turn with exports valued at \$36,000,000 for 361,000,000 pounds and rose well up toward the higher export years of the past. The level of recent years was reached in the exports of hams, their value being \$20,000,000 and weight 194,000,000 pounds. The highest exports, both in quantity and value, of oleo oil in previous years were far overtopped by the exports of this commodity in 1906, and

the 210,000,000 pounds exported were valued at \$17,500,000.

The Meat Trade and the Meat Law.

The meat supply and the meat industry take a place of first importance in the Secretary's report, as might have been expected from the happenings of the past year. In his opening sentences he calls attention to the enactment of the meat law and says that "at this time inspection is being made in about 1,000 houses, and about 1,300 experts have been added to the inspection force of the Bureau of Animal Industry." His review of the progress of meat inspection will be found farther along in this report.

The report contains no recommendations as to further meat legislation, and the estimates of appropriations to be asked for carrying out the Department's work are not made public. He intimates, however, that he will ask Congress for even a larger sum than the \$3,000,000 now allowed for meat inspection.

Meat Supply of the Country.

Concerning the meat supply of the country, the Secretary quotes figures taken from the last federal census, that of 1900, which may give an approximate idea of the meat production of 1906, but which it must be remembered are now six years old. He says:

Upon the farmers' vast herds of meat animals the nation depends for its most expensive class of foods in various kinds of meat and for one-third of its dietary. The figures of meat production, which are the result of a recent and searching investigation by this Department, strikingly express the magnitude of the farmer's occupation, as evidenced by only one of its branches, and the largeness of its performance in national sustenance and exports.

In the last census year, 1900, 93,502,000 meat animals were slaughtered and exported, and of these 18,809,000 were cattle, including calves; 24,548,000 were sheep, including lambs; and over one-half, or 50,145,000, were hogs. Every time the clock ticks a second during ten hours of a workday the farmer drives nine meat animals to the butcher.

Pounds of Meat Produced.

The meat production of 1900, in terms of dressed weight and weight of edible parts not included in dressed weight, was 19,186,330,000 pounds, of which 2,433,035,000 pounds, or 12.68 per cent., were exported, so that the national consumption was 16,753,295,000 pounds.

Such great numbers may be better understood if they are reduced to the average of the census private family, 4.6 persons. To such a family in 1900 the farmer supplied 49 pounds of veal, 431 pounds of beef, 30 pounds of lamb, 39 pounds of mutton and 465 pounds of pork, including lard, or, in all, 1,014 pounds of meat, amounting to half a ton.

If the exports had been consumed at home, they would have given to each family more beef than the foregoing by 50 pounds, more pork by 97 pounds, or together 147 pounds.

In the consumption of meat, expressed in terms of entire animals, each family asks the farmer for over one-third of a calf, over two-thirds of a steer or cow, over three-fourths of a lamb, nearly three-fourths of a sheep, and two and one-half hogs, and the farmer responds so liberally that one-eighth of his supply is left over for the foreigner. It is upon the selling of this surplus in foreign countries that the farmer depends for

the maintenance of profitable prices for his meat animals.

This fraction of one-eighth is small, but it becomes remarkably magnified when it crosses the Atlantic Ocean. The national surplus of meat for one year, if composed of the different kinds as actually used in consumption, is sufficient to feed either the United Kingdom or the German Empire for nearly half a year, or both for nearly one-fourth of a year, and the population of these two countries in 1901 was 98,000,000, as compared with a population of 76,000,000 in this country the year before.

This little fraction of the national product of meat which goes to other countries looks large when viewed in another aspect. In the world's international trade in packinghouse products and live meat animals the place occupied by the exports from the United States is indicated by about 40 per cent. of the total value.

The Supremacy of the Hog.

Concerning the supremacy of the hog as a meat producer he says:

As a meat producer, the importance of the hog appears in the foregoing statement. The yearly turnover or slaughter of hogs is equal to about four-fifths of the number on hand June 1, and the meat, including lard, produced in 1900 was 9,279,583,000 pounds, or more than half a billion pounds over the 6,771,263,000 pounds of veal and beef, and over eight times the 1,135,484,000 pounds of lamb and mutton.

In one State alone, Iowa, the pork products for 1906, including lard, are equivalent in pounds to nearly the entire exports of the meat products of swine in 1900. Should Iowa suddenly lose its swine, for the time being exports of their products would substantially cease or the home consumption of them be reduced one-fifth.

His discussion of the cost of all this meat to the consumers of the country, which will probably be seized upon by the sensational journals as ammunition for further attacks upon the meat trade, is as follows:

The Consumers' Yearly Meat Bill.

Meat consumers, as well as farmers who are meat producers, have concern with the national dietary. This nutritive element contributes one-third or more of the total assimilated nutrients of the dietary, both in pounds of protein, or flesh-forming material, and in calories of energy. In expense to the consumer the fraction is undoubtedly much larger. The investigations of the National Bureau of Labor into the retail prices of food indicate, for the many representative family budgets included in the investigations, that the average retail price of meat, for all kinds in the proportions of actual consumption, was 12¾ cents in 1900, 13 cents in 1901, and 13½ cents in 1905; the average increased, perhaps, to 13¾, or at the most to 14, cents in 1906.

At these average meat prices and with the meat consumption of 1900, the national retail meat bill was \$2,052,279,000 in 1900, and it was \$2,303,578,000 to \$2,345,461,000 in 1906. Every increase of one-fourth of a cent per pound in the national average retail price of meat raises the total yearly expense to consumers by \$41,883,000. The increase of one cent a pound since 1900 cost consumers this year \$167,533,000.

As to the possibilities and accomplishments of the poultry branch of the industry he says:

Poultry is one of the steady and helpful sources of farm income. Movements are already on foot which may be expected to increase the egg production per hen by at least a dozen per year within a generation; and there are poultrymen who are not enthusiasts who foretell double that increase. If the hens of this year had each laid a dozen eggs more than they did, the increased value of this product would have been possibly \$50,000,000.

(Continued on page 28.)

PORCELAIN-LINED BOSS MEAT TROUGHS



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It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents woodwork from rotting, or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is **POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR**; it is **NOT VOLATILE**, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is **SOLUBLE IN WATER**, and **READILY PENETRATES** wood.

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THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

By **FRED W. WILDER**

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-Products into Commercial Articles.

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to every one in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packing house, large or small.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Plans have been filed for the erection of a large sausage factory at Wilkesbarre, Pa., by Utz Bros.

The Illinois Leather Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is to erect a large warehouse, costing \$8,000.

The Home Packing Company, Terre Haute, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

It is reported that Frye, Bruhn & Co., of Seattle, Wash., are contemplating the erection of a packing plant at Vancouver, B. C.

The Sonora Packing Company, of Sonora, Cal., has selected a site on which it will erect a new abattoir and cold storage plant.

The property loss in the destruction of the Columbia Cotton Oil Company's mill at Columbia, Miss., was \$50,000, with insurance of \$29,000.

The new beef killing plant of the Cudahy Packing Company at Sioux City, Iowa, will be completed and ready for operation around December 5.

The japanning plant of the Radel & Mentz Leather Company at Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire on November 25, causing a loss of \$30,000.

The Star Leather Company of Kittery, Me., has been incorporated by A. E. Knowlton, Joseph W. Hawes and O. Sumner Paul. The capital stock is \$250,000.

The Ohio Leather Corporation, of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. President, C. L. Grammer, Boston; treasurer, H. J. Haggerty, Girard, O.

The Grand Valley Dressed Meat and Packing Company, of Delta, Colo., has been incorporated, capital stock \$25,000. The incorporators are W. C. McCurdy, Thomas Osborne and Adam Rettig.

George A. Holbrook, Charles W. Holbrook, H. O. Holbrook, Clara J. Holbrook, Annie O. Sweet and G. W. Sweet have incorporated the Holbrook Rawhide Company, of Providence, R. I., with \$150,000 capital stock.

A company is being organized, composed chiefly of grocers, butchers and bakers of St. Joseph, Mo., for the purpose of establishing an independent ice, slaughtering and rendering plant. The capital stock is to be \$125,000.

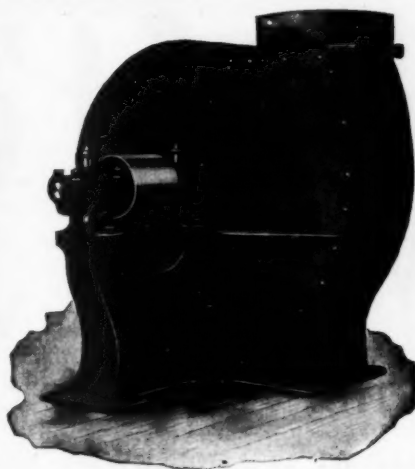
The Tubbs Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 to manufacture soap, blueing, etc. C. P. French, Salisbury, Mass.; R. A. Vance, New York City, and J. W. Goodwin, Richmond Hill, N. Y., are the incorporators.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture food products, ice, etc., by W. G. Daniels, F. K. Schwartz, P. J. Tierney, S. Bauer, G. A. Mentneck, N. E. Warmolts and J. G. Patton.

The Jones & Lamb Company, of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 for the purpose of dealing in pork and other provisions by R. M. Jones, G. M. Lamb, J. H. Judik, A. N. Reiter, R. F. Roberts, J. H. Snyder and H. R. Smith. The new company will take over the packing plant and business of G. M. Lamb & Brothers.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., held its annual stockholders' meeting last week. Edward Hidden of the Commonwealth Trust Company was elected as a new director to succeed Edward Tilton. The old directors re-elected are: Edward Tilden, of Chicago; Louis Schafer, A. N. Benn, Thomas W. Crouch, Warren Bailey and L. T. Mitchell. Mr. Tilden, who became president of the company three months ago when Mr. Crouch resigned, was re-elected, as were Mr. Benn as vice-president, E. F. Wallace as secretary and Arthur Colby as treasurer.

(Additional trade notes on page 18.)



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MEAT TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has compiled from the latest tariff schedules of all foreign countries the rates of duty imposed on agricultural products of every description, which will be of interest to exporters and others. Many of these tariffs have been revised or changed altogether since the last publication of rates, and the new figures are worth noting. The tariffs affecting the meat and allied industries are selected from these lists and given hereafter. Two rates of duty are quoted, the general rate and the conventional rate. Where the latter rate is not quoted, it is meant that such rate does not apply to products from the United States. Tariffs for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark have been printed in previous issues. Others are as follows:

Russia.
(Rouble, \$0.515; unit of quantity, pound; 36.113 pounds.)

	Rate of duty.
Meat, salted, smoked, dried, sausages.....	1.50
Butter.....	.75
Glue obtained from bones or hides.....	1.98
Animal fat, oils of animal origin:	
Animal fat not specially designated containing not more than 50 per cent of free fatty acids, provided that fat containing more than 30 per cent of free fatty acids shall not exceed 42 C., according to Dalcan's test.....	.00
Olein, oleic acid, dry tallow (obtained by pressure), raw or melted, fat which has undergone chemical decomposition, degnas... 2.16	
Animal oils of all kinds, except those specially designated.....	3.96

Note.—The importation of all preparations of swine's flesh, except lard, is prohibited.
Imports from the United States into Russia are admitted at the conventional rates of duty.

Spain.

(Peseta, \$0.193; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 lbs.)

	Rate of Duty.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
Tallow and other animal fats, un- manufactured, not elsewhere speci- fied, per kilo.....	0.80	0.80	
Poultry, live or dead, and small game, per kilo.....	1.00		.80
Meat, fresh, per 100 kilos.....	20.00		14.00

Jerked beef and salt beef, per 100 kilos.....	10.00	8.00
Hams and other kinds of swine's flesh, salted, bacon, and lard, per 100 kilos.....	50.00	50.00
Butter, margarine, per 100 kilos.....	85.00	70.00
Beef or mutton, in tins, per 100 kilos.....	40.00	25.00
Other alimentary preserves, sausages, per kilo.....	2.00	1.50

Note.—Imports from the United States into Spain are admitted at the minimum rates of duty. All reductions secured by conventions (other than with Portugal) are applied also to imports from the United States.

Roumania.

(Leu, \$0.193; unit of quantity, 100 kilos; 1 kilo, 2.2046 pounds.)

	Rate of duty.
Butchers' meat, fresh.....	Leu.
Hams, neither smoked nor preserved in brine..	30.00
Game of all kinds and poultry, dead.....	40.00
Meat, salted, in brine or dried.....	35.00
Meat, smoked, pork products of all kinds, pre- served meats and game in every kind of her- metically sealed receptacle, and hams pre- served in brine.....	100.00
Soap and extract of meat in tablets or any other form for consumption.....	150.00
Butter, fresh, salted or melted.....	140.00
Artificial butter (margarine) and comestible greases.....	140.00
Eggs of poultry, liquid yolks and whites of eggs.....	10.00
All kinds of tallow and animal fats, non-edible, for industrial purposes, denatured at the ex- pense of the importers.....	20.00
Oleaginous seeds of all kinds.....	30.00
Vegetable oils not specially mentioned, boiled or not, including oleine (vegetable or ani- mal).....	30.00

Greece.

(Oke, 2.82185 pounds; drachma, \$0.193; unit of quan-
tity, 100 okes.)

	Rate of duty.
Fresh meat.....	Drachmas.
Meat, salted or in brine, or smoked.....	20.00
Smoked tongues, extracts of meat, plain or mixed with other animal substances; sausages and mortadellas in pieces or in tins; hams; preserved meats in large or small tins; as well as any animal substance prepared for consumption not otherwise mentioned.....	200.00
Butter, salted, for cooking purposes.....	60.00
Butter, fresh or half salted, for the table, and margarine.....	100.00
Oils, edible, in bottles or other vessels, except barrels, etc.....	100.00
Oils, edible or not, in other receptacles.....	30.00
Oleaginous seeds (cotton seed, linseed, etc.)....	—
Starch, starch flour of all kinds.....	20.00
Glue of hides or bones and glue of all other kinds, solid or liquid.....	40.00
Refined gelatin of all qualities and colors....	100.00

(To be Continued.)

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

ADDITIONAL TRADE NOTES.

The directors of the Central Leather Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, and the directors of the United States Leather Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. Both dividends are payable on January 2.

The American Provision Company, of Allegheny, Pa., has purchased a piece of property on which additions will be erected.

Work on the new packing plant of the Simon Packing Company, Youngstown, O., will be commenced at once.

The mill of the Clinton Cotton Oil Company at Clinton, O. T., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Moore's Hill, Ind.—The Moore's Hill Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. W. French, F. W. Stevens, O. E. Canfield and others.

Seattle, Wash.—The Vacuum Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by A. F. Nichols, C. S. Carpenter, G. Clinton Bennett.

Denver, Colo.—The Locust Grove Creamery and Produce Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by B. C. Decker, H. La Salle, E. H. Decker and others.

Woodstock, N. B.—The Woodstock Cold Storage Company is being organized with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. F. Tilley, A. Myles, J. A. Hyden, A. W. Hay and G. F. Burpee.

Pass Christian, Miss.—The Pass Packing Company will install a 35-ton ice machine, increasing its capacity.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merten's ice plant at 3147 No. Thirteenth street was damaged to the extent of \$6,000 by water, caused by the blowing off of a bulkhead in street sewer.

Blytheville, Ark.—The Blytheville Electric Light, Water and Street Car Company has been granted a franchise to install water works, electric light and ice plants.

Ashland, Ky.—The Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company recently incorporated will erect a plant 84 x 87 feet. About \$35,000 will be invested.

Clay City, Ky.—A company is being organized here for the establishment of cannery and ice plant. J. E. Burgher is interested.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER. President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States and Canada, excepting New
Foundland\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,
per year (21s.) (21m.) (26 fr.)..... \$5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each..... .10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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pany, Cincinnati, O.
Vice-President, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Com-
pany, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber & Company, Elgin, Ill.;
Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Company,
Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe & Brother,
New York.

AT IT AGAIN

Congress will be at it again on Monday.
The President's message will doubtless say
that previous to last spring conditions in
the meat business were "revolting," but
thanks to wise legislation our packinghouses
are now as clean and sweet as a layette.
The latter part of the statement—without
thanks to Mr. Roosevelt or any outside in-
fluence—will be correct.

The "boy orators" of Congress will attempt
to make themselves presidential possibilities
by again attacking the people's food supply.
Perhaps it is just as well to serve notice
that patience carried too far becomes a
breeder of explosions, and the packers are
tired of being kicked, shoved and pummelled.

The manufacturing interests which ask for
just laws will be cross-questioned by the
farmer legislators as though they had com-
mitted every crime from stealing fresh air
to arson and murder, and when Congress
gets through with them they will realize
that while a factory cannot vote, the man
who colors his butter and sells diseased hogs
has got a franchise 100 per cent. fine.

It's a great show down there at Washing-
ton. There's more different kinds of people
trying to "do" more other different kinds of
people; there are more "republic savers"
who are saving the public by saving them-
selves and something of what belongs to
others; there are more "double-crosses" and
there is more pretension on less foundation
than in all the rest of the country put to-
gether—while Congress is in session. For
while Congress is not in session there is no-
body around but the hard-working, unselfish
government employees.

It's a show worth seeing, unless you hap-
pen to be a victim.

A FRIEND AT COURT

The American meat trade will be pleased
with the appointment of Consul General
Frank Mason as a member of or an *attache*
to the American Tariff Commission now in
Germany. It is stated that the American
Ambassador in Berlin urgently asked for this
appointment, and we can easily understand
the reason. No American, whether in office
or out of it, is better posted on the commer-
cial conditions of Germany and on the needs
of the American trade in that country. As
consul at Frankfort and later consul-general
at Berlin, Mr. Mason for more than a dozen
years thoroughly mastered not only his
specific official duties, but in fact the whole
field of German commercial and industrial
development and the trade relations between
the two nations. His reports have always
been exceedingly valuable. His promotion to
the much more lucrative though less impor-
tant Consulate General in Paris was well de-
served, but Germany, as well as the United
States, regretted the loss of Mr. Mason's
services at a critical time.

His co-operation in the difficult work of
finding a mutually satisfactory basis for a re-
adjustment of trade relations will undoubt-
edly be very valuable. Mr. Mason is persona
gratissima in Germany, though he never
failed to defend American interests, even
during the systematic persecution of the
American meat trade since the predominance
of agrarian influences in the German gov-
ernment. We expect to find in Mr. Mason
a staunch and expert defender of the Amer-
ican meat trade in the pending negotiations.

STATING LARD WEIGHTS

One of the most disturbing questions for
packers and refiners as a result of the en-
forcement of the new meat inspection law
has been the matter of weight of lard pack-
ages. Orders for pails and labels have had
to be held back until it could be learned what
the government would require as regards
statement of weight. There has been prob-
ably as much confusion, uncertainty and an-

noyance over this one question as over any
other in connection with the carrying out
of the new regulations. Even now it is doubt-
ful if much more than a majority of lard
refiners have decided just what they may do
under the new rules.

The Department of Agriculture was prompt
in settling this difficulty when the matter was
brought clearly before it. Its ruling was
eminently fair, and showed a disposition not
to meddle with the refiners' business beyond
what was necessary to secure honest dealing.
It left it to the manufacturer to decide what
was right, only impressing upon him that
if he made a statement of weight he must
tell the truth. It permitted him to put up
his lard without stating the weight of the
package on the label—a permission of which
the trade will doubtless very largely avail
itself. But if he names a weight, he must
state whether it is gross or net, and such
weight must be as he states it.

This puts the decision up to the refiner.
Custom has very largely sanctioned the use
of gross weights, the price being regulated
accordingly. It is a question of style for the
manufacturer to settle with his customer.

THANKSGIVING

The meat trade of the United States could
cheerfully obey the Presidential injunction to
give thanks at this season. If it had noth-
ing more to be thankful for, it could at least
be glad Mr. Roosevelt had let it live. But
it has more than that to be thankful for.
Bumper crops make marvellous prosperity,
and people must and will eat meat.

For the finest meat and the best meat ser-
vice in the world the American consumer
can give thanks—unless he happens to be a
vegetarian or a victim of "yellow" fiction.
In which case he, with the meat-hungry
workingman of Germany, starved by the
greed of an agrarian monopoly, has our heart-
felt sympathy.

"Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat, and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit!"

SUNDAY SLAUGHTERING

The "kosher" slaughterers of New York,
who supply nearly 600,000 Hebrews with
meat, say that it is an absolute necessity
for them to kill on Sunday, and they make
a pretty clear case of their argument. Our
Constitution provides for the widest latitude
in religious tolerance and if investigation
shows that the Hebrews of New York cannot
be supplied with meat on Monday except by
slaughtering on Sunday, they are entitled to
consideration. They should be permitted to
practice their religious beliefs without dis-
comfort because of opposite opinions.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

STANDARD FOR CURING HAMS.

In response to the inquiry of a correspondent the following directions are given concerning the curing of hams: First of all, the meat must be thoroughly chilled. A perfectly safe pickle is made as follows: 21 lbs. common salt, 6 lbs. brown (cane) sugar, and 1 lb. granulated saltpeter to 300 lbs. hams, in regulation tierce, filled with water and well rolled. Or, make a pickle of 72 degrees salometer and add sugar and saltpeter. In every case tierces should be rolled well a couple of times during the first two weeks of curing. A good temperature to cure in is 36 to 38 degrees F. Some curers pump full strength pickle to the joints before packing, which no doubt hastens the cure somewhat and lessens the risk of "souring."

Meats under the above formulae are cured in the following time according to averages: 12 lbs. and under, 3½ days per lb.; 16 lbs. and under, 4 days per lb.; over 16 lbs., 4½ days per lb.

A very clean, uniform and expeditious way to pack hams is as follows: Have measures made to hold exactly level full the quantities of salt, sugar and saltpeter given. Dump into salt box (rubbing box), rub each ham as packed into tierce, and whatever is left in box throw on top of packed meats. Head up the tierce, roll aside and fill with water from hose attached to elevated water tanks. Doubtless most curers have this already systematized, but these points are worth repeating.

OXIDATION OF FATTY OILS.

When non-drying and semi-drying oils are exposed to the air, the changes which take place consist mainly in the addition of hydroxyl groups, two of these groups taking the places which, in the determination of the iodine value, would have been taken by two iodine atoms. Since, according to Ballantyne, atmospheric oxidation causes no change in the volume of the oil, the ratio between the percentage increase in specific gravity and the decrease in iodine value is the same as that between the equivalent weights of the hydroxyl group and the iodine atom. By applying a correction based on this relation, samples of "exposed" oils, such as cottonseed, were identified. These results indicate that an oil having a low iodine value and specific refractive power, with high specific gravity, index of refraction and Maumené number may be considered as having undergone partial oxidation, as the result of either exposure or "blowing."

MANY FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

The importance of fertilization as practiced at the present time and the growing application of fertilizers in agriculture are clearly indicated by the constant search for addi-

tions to the already varied source of such materials. Amongst the more frequently used and widely known materials may be enumerated the following ingredients: Wood ashes, nitrate of soda, cottonseed meal, dried blood, sulphate of ammonia, clover roots, potash salts, acid phosphates, fish fertilizers, oyster shell lime, paper mill dustings, wool dustings, wool waste, cotton waste, cotton waste compost, sewage bed sludge, sewage, various manures, tobacco stems, tobacco dust, wood charcoal, soot, salt-marsh mud, muck, peat, bat guano, cotton hull ashes, tankages, marl and many soils containing either phosphoric acid, nitrogen or potash, or all of these plant foods.

A NEW PATENT SOAP CAKE.

United States Patent No. 790,319 describes a new soap cake as follows: An improved soap cake, comprising two centrally perforated sections, one having protuberances at the opposite ends of its inner side and the other having shallow recesses to receive said protuberances, and an intermediate mass of matter extending from the center of the cake to its side peripheral edges and into said perforations. The improved soap cake herein described comprising two sections, one having male protuberances to enter recesses in the other, and each having inwardly-flaring perforations with slotted walls and chambers extending to the edges of the cake, and a plastic mass intermediate of said section extending into said perforation and to the opposite edges of said cake.

STIMULATING FAT SAPONIFICATION.

The employment of amino acids as stimulating agents in the hydrolizing action of cytoplasm upon fatty substances is claimed to be of advantage, and it is further stated that with this addition, 0.025 per cent. of the dry enzymic agent is sufficient for the saponification of oils on a manufacturing scale. A simple method of obtaining these active products is to triturate oil cake with its own weight of water, and to allow the mixture to undergo spontaneous proteolytic hydrolysis at 40 deg. C. After eight days the mass is filtered, and the filtrate used in place of water in the enzymic saponification of oils.

DECOMPOSITION OF FAT.

Only a few bacteria are at present known to decompose fat. This process is much more commonly brought about by fungi. The decomposition of fat takes place only in the presence of organic nitrogen. As glycerin is first attacked decomposed fats show a high acid number. Fatty acids are all equally decomposed by bacteria, while fungi show a preference for the lower acids. In the oxidation of fatty acids no by-products are produced. Fat is not decomposed under anaerobic conditions.

SCALE FOR TANK LIQUOR.

The following scale for tank liquor at 150 degrees Fahrenheit is claimed by an expert to be correct:

Degrees Beaume.	Pounds Solids per Gal.
.5	.07
1.0	.15
1.5	.23
2.0	.30
2.5	.38
3.0	.47
3.5	.54
4.0	.62
4.5	.70
5.0	.78
5.5	.86
6.0	.94
6.5	1.02
7.0	1.10
7.5	1.19
8.0	1.27
8.5	1.36
9.0	1.45
9.5	1.53
10.0	1.62
10.5	

NOVEL SMOKE CONSUMPTION METHOD.

A method of getting rid of black smoke and at the same time turning it to use, which is adopted in some Belgian factories, is as follows: The smoke is driven by fans into a porous receptacle, over which flows a vapor of petroleum or similar liquid. The smoke is thus caught and turned into gas that gives great heat, and can be used for running gas engines.

COTTONSEED HULL FERTILIZERS.

Claim is made in an English patent for the use in the manufacture of fertilizers of the residue left in the retort on carbonizing cottonseed hulls or the like, either by itself or with the addition of substances containing phosphates. A substance such as oil or resinous waste may be mixed with the hulls prior to carbonization to render the residue cohesive.

RENDERING TANK CONSTRUCTION.

Rendering tank specifications required to pass insurance inspection in Chicago, for example, are as follows: 6x16-foot tank, 13 feet 6 inches shell of ¾-inch steel, 7-16-inch steel head and cone, 16x22-inch manhead and dogs, 12-inch quick-opening gate valve, draw-off cocks, drain and pet cocks, pressure gauge and 2-inch pop safety valve, four lugs.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade

We know the buyers and they know us. We can handle manufacturers' lines better than anybody in the business. Try us!

FRED. K. HIGBIE CO., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TRIUMPH ICE MACHINERY SALES.

Following is a list of recent sales of ice-making and refrigerating machinery and equipment by the Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, O.:

T. J. Tracy, New Lexington, Ohio, 10-ton ice plant.

S. Richards & Sons, Mobile, Ala., 12-ton refrigerating plant.

Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 40-ton ice tank coil for their Poplar street plant.

French Bros. Dairy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 150-ton refrigerating and ice-making plant. This is the fourth installation made by the Triumph Company for the French Bros. Dairy Company.

Wildemuth Brewing Company, Pomeroy, Ohio, 3-ton ice-making tank coils.

Eastman Gardner Company, Laurel, Miss., one 8-ton brine cooler, sold through Southern office, in charge of Mr. Walter A. Taylor, New Orleans, La.

Danville Ice & Coal Company, Danville, Ky., one 65-ton refrigerating plant.

Clifton Forge Ice & Bottling Works, Clifton Forge, Va., two 20-ton ice-making and refrigeration plants.

Hermitage Hotel, New York, N. Y., one 12-ton refrigerating plant, through Pennsylvania representative, the Pennsylvania Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bavarian Brewing Company, Covington, Ky., two 50-ton ammonia cylinders placed on Callahan machine.

Pasadena Ice Company, Pasadena, Cal., equipping storage rooms with direct expansion piping, for their Pomona, Cal., plant.

Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, one 65-ton ammonia condenser for their Arctic plant.

Grand Hotel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, one 10-ton ammonia condenser.

E. Becker Brewing Company, Lancaster, Ohio, one 20-ton steam condenser.

Rothwell & Lovett, Martinsburg, W. Va., one 10-ton Triumph steam condenser.

F. C. Stedman & Co., Athens, Ohio, 40-ton refrigerating plant for their packing house.

Utah Beef Company, Camden Station, Baltimore, Md., 12-ton refrigerating plant, sold by Pennsylvania representatives.

Geo. Abbott, Oxford, Pa., 25-ton refrigerating plant, sold by Pennsylvania representatives.

FRICK REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machinery reported by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, are as follows:

Harrisonburg Ice Company, Harrisonburg, Va., one 25-ton ice plant, to be installed in ice factory at Harrisonburg, Va.

Sodeman Heat & Power Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 15-ton refrigerating compression side and water-cooling plant, to be erected in Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Crisfield Ice Manufacturing Company, Crisfield, Mo., one 30-ton ice plant, to be installed in ice factory at Crisfield, Md.

W. E. Armistead, Sandersville, Ga., one 6-ton ice plant, to be erected at Sandersville, Ga.

Bollinger Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., two 30-ton refrigerating compression sides, 10-ton freezing system, 10-ton distilling system and direct expansion piping, to be installed in plant of Acme Brewing Company, Bentleyville, Pa.

Jackson Sanitarium, Dansville, N. Y., one 4-ton refrigerating compression side and freezing system, to be installed at Dansville, N. Y.

Champion & Pascual, Havana, Cuba, one 10-ton ice plant to be installed in plant for Matanzas Ice Company, Matanzas, Cuba.

Lake Charles Ice, Light & Water Works Company, Lake Charles, La., two 30-ton freezing systems and one 50-ton distilling sys-

tem to be erected in ice factory at Lake Charles, La.

Jackson Brewing Company, Cincinnati, O., one 40-ton freezing system, one 50-ton distilling system and direct expansion piping, to be installed in brewery at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sedro Ice & Storage Co., Sedro-Woolley, Wash., one 15-ton refrigerating compression side and 8-ton freezing system, to be erected in ice factory at Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

Champion & Pascual, Havana, Cuba, one 125-ton refrigerating compression system, one 200-ton refrigerating compression system and 300-ton triple pipe brine cooler system, to be installed for La Tropical Brewing Company, Havana, Cuba.

Bollinger Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., two 30-ton refrigerating compression sides, 20-ton freezing system, 20-ton distilling system and direct expansion piping, to be installed for Streator Brewing Company, Streator, Ill.

National Ice Company, San Francisco, Cal., one 50-ton ice-making plant, to be installed at Los Angeles, Cal., branch, duplicating present plant, which was installed three years ago.

AIR COMPRESSOR LUBRICATION.

One of the dangers in air compression, says Engineering Magazine, which has not been fully recognized until within a quite recent period, is the liability to explosion in air compressor cylinders when the heat of compression is caused to exceed the flashing point of the oil used for cylinder lubrication. Several more or less serious accidents of this nature have been recorded within a period of three or four years.

With this statement in mind, and with an abundance of data to draw from, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., draws attention to the many striking advantages of Dixon's Ticonderoga Flake Graphite as a cylinder lubricant for air compressors.

Among other features Ticonderoga flake graphite is unaffected by high temperatures. It cannot be "carbonized" or ignited. It cannot possibly give off explosive vapors. It will not accumulate dust or grit. It does not clog discharge valves. It allows a great reduction of oil supply. It avoids the danger of receiver explosions. It improves piston fit and lowers friction. It saves oil, repairs, trouble and money.

A wealth of interesting data and information on the subject of air compressor and air drill lubrication is presented in a twenty-four page pamphlet, which is sent free of charge to all who are interested in the subject.

BRECHT FILLING BIG ORDERS.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company has closed a contract to supply the entire packinghouse equipment for J. C. Stedman & Company's new plant at Athens, O. This includes all necessary machinery. The same company is also installing lard refineries for C. A. Davis, Haverhill, Mass., and the Zanesville Provision Company, Zanesville, O.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BORAX.

In 1872 F. M. Smith, now the world-famous "Borax King," was running a wood camp in Columbus, Nevada, and incidentally prospecting for mines. Tramping about Teel's Marsh, Nevada, he saw the surface covered with a heavy incrustation of gleaming crystal-like substance which proved to be borax, worth at that time 30 cents per pound, and not 3 cents, as many careless of the truth or for the purpose of influencing public opinion, have asserted.

Borax was little known, except to the druggist and blacksmith, and the total annual consumption in the United States at that time was only about 600 tons. Mr. Smith made a preliminary location, gathered samples and had them assayed. He had chanced



F. M. SMITH, THE "BORAX KING."

upon the very richest section of the deposits. However, borax land is very "spotted" and only a small portion of it sufficiently rich to pay for the working.

This location led him to further discoveries, and finally to the great deposits in Death Valley, which is from 125 to 400 feet below the level of the sea, and for 167 miles the road stretches away through the desert, 60 miles of which has to be crossed without a drop of water, with incessant clouds of sand, a burning sun, rugged, precipitous mountains with almost impossible grades, over which the borax had to be hauled.

To make borax a commercial possibility and to present it to the world at a price that would warrant its use, special means of transportation had to be devised. Ordinary wagons could not stand the strain, nor be made big enough to be profitable—horses were useless, because consuming often more than twice as much water and food as mules, water being scarce and vegetation absent; hence the Twenty Mule Teams, the largest wagons in the world, were constructed to stand the tremendous strain of the load—large enough to carry a carload of borax.

Two wagons there were 16 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep, weighing 7,800 pounds and costing \$1,000 each, with the rear wheels 7 feet in diameter, a tire 8 inches wide, rim

(Concluded on page 35.)

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.
Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION



"The way to **MAKE SURE** of having dry insulation is to use paper the fibres of which are thoroughly saturated with a water-repelling composition."

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Manufactured Solely by
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Every fibre of Giant Insulating Papers is saturated with the celebrated Giant Water-proof Compound, manufactured solely by us, which renders the Papers absolutely moisture-tight. They contain no pin-holes and are perfectly air-tight. Are and have been for eighteen years recognized as the standard of cold storage insulation.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Taunton, Mass.—The Elgin Churning Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture dairy products. President, W. C. Starweather; treasurer, G. M. Bell, both of Providence, R. I.

Paterson, N. J.—The Retail Butchers' Protective Association has been incorporated to manufacture food products, ice, etc., with \$125,000 capital stock, by W. G. Daniels, F. K. Schwartz, P. J. Tierney, S. Bauer, G. A. Mentneck, N. E. Warmolts and J. G. Patton.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A company is being formed here by grocers, butchers and bakers, with a capital stock of \$125,000, to establish an ice, slaughtering and rendering plant.

Camden, N. J.—The Chicago Independent Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 by J. A. MacPeak, G. H. B. Martin and F. R. Hansell.

Portland, Me.—The Ramapogue Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. President, H. Knowlton; treasurer, W. J. Knowlton.

Newark, N. J.—The Dairy and Confectionery Refrigeration Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by V. H. Greene, New York City; G. Bates, Whippany, N. J., and G. W. Knight, Newark, N. J.

ICE NOTES.

Carlinville, Ill.—The new ice plant of Karnes & Lott was destroyed by fire on November 19, causing a loss of \$11,000.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Theodore Hamm Brewing Company will shortly commence the erection of its cold storage plant. Around \$15,000 will be expended.

Louisville, Ky.—Work has begun on the new \$150,000 plant of the Grocers' Ice and Storage Company at Hancock and Main streets. The building will be three stories in height and strictly modern in every appointment.

Patchogue, L. I.—The plant of the Patchogue Hygeia Ice Manufacturing Company has been purchased by Charles C. Zerweck, a Brooklyn brewer.

Albany, N. Y.—Contract has been awarded by Kirchner Brothers for the erection of their new refrigerating plant.

Gaffney, S. C.—Work on the erection of the new ice plant of the Victor Cotton Oil Company has commenced. It will have a capacity of 15 to 20 tons a day and will cost about \$20,000.

(Additional Refrigeration Notes on page 18.)

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

NEPONSET

**THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.**

F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago Washington

AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

The scarcity of ice in many parts of the country during the past summer has probably done more to forward the use of mechanical refrigeration among the small consumers than could have been accomplished in a decade under usual conditions. Demand always gives rise to an improvement in the supply, and the wants of the small consumers of ice have resulted in the designing of refrigerating systems especially adapted to limited requirements.

The prohibitive cost of attendance for operating small plants has long stood in the way of the progress of mechanical refrigeration, and the natural thing has been the development of automatic systems, designed, but seldom able, to completely do away with this most important element of expense.

A system reported to be a mechanical as well as a theoretical success, and one which, judging from the nature of the installations made, is sufficiently flexible to satisfy the requirements of a majority of small users, is "The Automatic System" furnished by the Automatic Refrigerating Company, of Hartford, Conn. This company installs its automatic systems in connection with compressors of various makes as well as those of its own design.

An example of a system reported to be completely automatic is that in which a two-cylinder 4 by 6 inch "Remington" compressor, driven by a five horse-power "General Electric" motor, refrigerates the cold storage boxes of Wagner Brothers' market in Baltimore, Md. The several functions of a refrigerating system that are carried out automatically in this plant are as follows:

From the marketman's standpoint, the most important details of a refrigerating plant are those which bear on the expense of operation, which, in the order of their operation for a medium-sized plant, are attendance, power bills and water bills, in addition to which are safety and general satisfaction given by the apparatus.

In order to entirely eliminate the cost of attendance, electric power, where it can be obtained at a reasonable figure, is always preferred by the advocates of automatically controlled refrigerating apparatus.

By a carefully worked out system automatic motor starters are made to control the operation of the system through special thermostats installed in the cold storage compartments. These thermostats respond instantly to changes of temperature, and a rise of two or three degrees is all that is re-

CATALOGS

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HUDSON, NEW YORK ARLINGTON, MASS.
CHICAGO OFFICE: No. 14 South Jefferson Street

**ICE TOOLS
ELEVATORS and CONVEYORS**

Quality
Designs
Workmanship

WRITE
US.

quired to start the electric motor which drives the compressor.

The automatic switchboard, in conjunction with the thermostats in the cold storage rooms, not only saves the attendance necessary to see that the machine is put in operation and stopped according to the cold storage requirements, but in starting the system it causes other automatic devices to carry out such functions as the regulation of the flow of water to the condenser, ammonia to the expansion coils and shutting down the compressor in case of abnormal or dangerous pressures. These three functions are carried out by three special automatic devices which are claimed to be sufficiently reliable to allow the systems to be operated for months at a time without any attention whatever.

The automatic expansion valve accurately regulates the flow of ammonia to the expansion coils, and since the opening of the valve depends directly on the back pressure, except when the compressor stops, at which time the back pressure increases and completely shuts the valve, the higher the back pressure becomes the tighter the valve closes.

A similar valve regulates the flow of water to the condenser. The increased pressure in the condenser is employed to open the valve instead of closing it, and when the head pressure drops after the compressor stops, the reduction in head pressure causes the valve to completely shut off the water supply. It is also obvious that the valve will always throttle the water to the actual re-



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

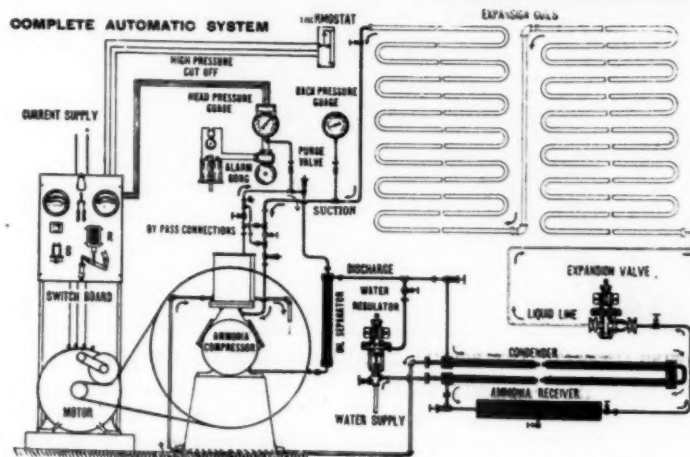
The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
16th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ated that the control of the motor starting apparatus is rendered inoperative and the machine is stopped. This little device will also start the motor when the pressure again returns to normal.

Such automatic systems insure minimum



DIAGRAMATIC VIEW OF AUTOMATIC SYSTEM OF REFRIGERATION.

quirements of the condenser, allowing more water to pass if the condenser pressure should rise due to higher temperatures of the water or a higher back pressure, and allowing less water to pass in case of cold water and a lower back pressure. In event of too high condenser pressures a little switch is so actu-

power bills; first, by the fact that the machine is shut down the instant the proper temperature has been produced; second, because the machine always operates at maximum back pressure, and third, because the automatic water valve supplies more water to the condenser when it is required, thus

SHEET CORK INSULATION

FOR

*CHILLING and COLD
STORAGE ROOMS*

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

The Nonpareil Cork Works, 105 HUDSON ST.,
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HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
For Refrigerating and Ice Making



Established
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Standard.
Pamphlets
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Specify B. B.

Shipments Immediate

OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED
FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York, 100 William St., Rosenthal & Haas-
lacher Chemical Co.
Newark, 76 Chestnut St., F. W. Munn.
Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. F. Deffe.
Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island
Warehouse Co.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Penn-
sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-
land Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Indianapolis, Knight & Johnson Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Union Ware-
house Branch.
Chicago, 18 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin,
Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central
Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheters Warehouse Co., Geo. T.
Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Western Storage & Fwdg. Co.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
field, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wren Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1010 Morris Ave., Kate's Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.
Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fin-
lay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter E. McQuib-
& Son.



THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

has an enviable record of 30 years of general service.

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

insuring the machine against operating under too high a head pressure.

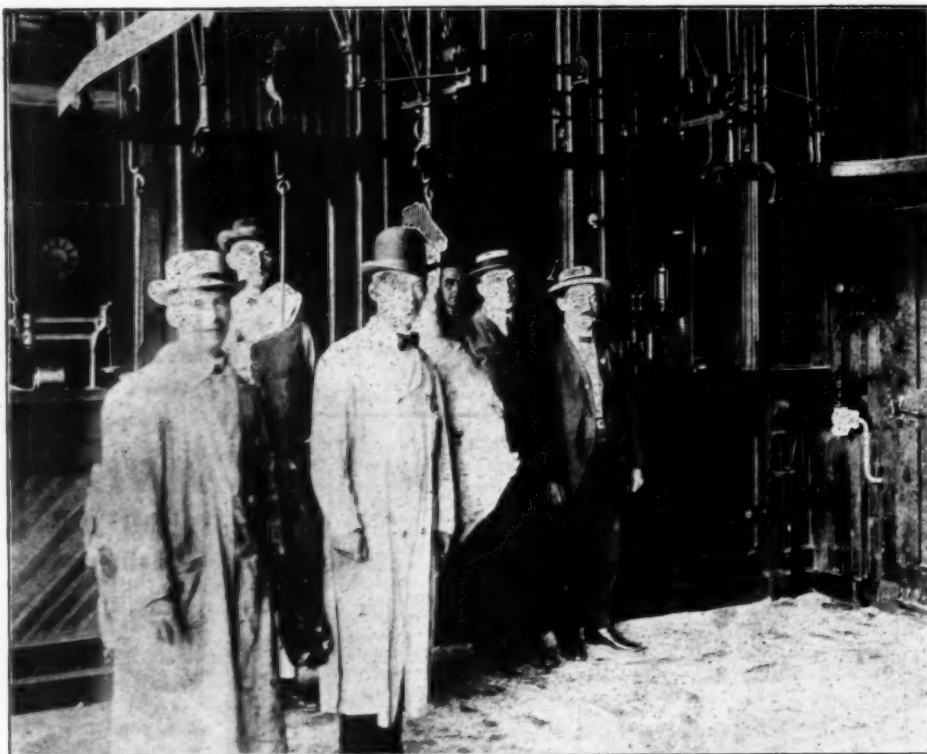
Minimum water bills, as already suggested, are insured by the automatic valve, which not only limits the volume of cooling water consumed, to the actual requirements of the condenser, but stops the flow entirely the moment the machine suspends operation. On

is evaporated, the vapor passes to the "compressor," which discharges it into the "condenser," from which it flows in the liquid form to the "ammonia receiver." Between the compressor and the condenser the high pressure gas is passed through an "oil separator," which separates out any entrained oil picked up in its passage through the com-

or if of value it passes to a storage tank.

The claim that automatic devices will often save 25 per cent. or more of the customer's power bill at first glance seems rather extravagant, but investigation shows that such can readily be the case.

Recording voltmeter records often show that these plants stop and start as many



VIEW OF INTERIOR OF MARKET, SHOWING AUTOMATIC CONTROLLING DEVICES AND EXPANSION VALVE.

the right hand of the view of the office of the Wagner Brothers' market will be seen a slate panel on which are mounted the automatic motor controlling devices, and to the left of the cooler door the crisply frosted automatic expansion valve.

A diagrammatic view of the system showing the relative arrangement of the various parts is shown herewith. Starting with the "expansion coils," where the liquid ammonia

compressor. From the "ammonia receiver," which forms a reservoir, the liquid ammonia passes to the "automatic expansion valve," the function of which has already been explained, after the above cycle is again traversed.

The circuit of the cooling water is first through the "automatic water regulating valve," the "condenser" and the "compressor jacket," after which it passes to the sewer,

as fifteen times per twenty-four hours, the aggregate time of shutting down being often as long as six hours. Stops may not average over twenty minutes in length, and it is reasonable to assume that non-automatic plants would have operated twenty-four hours instead of possibly eighteen, in which case it is obvious that the power bill would be 33 1-3 per cent. greater than in the case of the automatic plant.

MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR

FOR

COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

143 Liberty Street, New York City



PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Market More Freely Under Speculation—Widened Outside Interest in All Options to May—Frequent Fluctuations in Prices Depending Upon Hog Supplies—Expected Larger Hog Supplies Through December and Less Confidence for Supported Products Market Conditions—Supplies of Some Meats Somewhat Enlarged—Falling Off of Export Demands.

The hog supplies at the packing points have been of a somewhat freer order for the week, but they are less than required for making of important accumulations of stocks of the products.

There is, however, some increase in the offerings of pork, and some grades of meats, while it looks as if the fat was taken as freely as possible for the make of lard, and that it would continue to be taken in equal degree for the lard production if the market prices for it are to remain near their current trading basis.

It looks to us as if the packers would like to get the hogs upon a cheaper trading basis and that the effort for lower priced hogs would be of a more pronounced order through December, in which month larger hog supplies at the packing points are counted upon; therefore that however bullish the sentiment has been spasmodically, recently, for the products, that it is apt to be less often so from this along, although that radical declines in the prices of the products are not among the probabilities for any length of time, considering the liberal rate of consumption of them.

Indeed, if the products markets are modified in prices moderately as they are likely to be, yet, for the long run, under the prospective needs of the products by Europe and

this country, there is little doubt of situations, ultimately, favorable to the selling interests.

But late prices are no way restraining to demands for consumption; therefore if they are shaken up to an easier basis, in the near period of increased hog supplies, they are likely to be returned to again from the probable active rate of the winter's consumption.

But it would be hard to suppose that even the future market would give probabilities of more excited and materially higher prices permanently than those that have been had, although that speculation in the future might carry them temporarily to an extreme basis.

There is no question but that there is ahead a good, satisfying rate of demands for both meats and lard, from both the foreign and home markets, notwithstanding that the European demands, just now, are not at all brisk.

The slackened demands from the foreign markets are incident to the close approach to the holiday season, in which period in every season, demands run chiefly on fancy meats and neglect, more than ordinarily, the general run of supplies.

The consignments to Europe are, however, keeping up in full volume, against the probable liberal consumption of the supplies, and as our home demands for both meats and lard are of an unabated, liberal order, the packers are making only the indicated moderately increased held stocks.

There is widened, more liberal speculation in all of the options to May, with most attention given, of course, the January and May options, in which lard is better support-

ed in price, or at least gets spurts of a decided order oftener, than the meat products.

But this speculation turns, or is quitted, quickly, as profits are shown, or as hog supplies look temporarily against it.

Notwithstanding the feeling has been that the hog supplies, in efforts to obtain them, would prove a more important factor upon products markets than at present, it has been observed that the "shorts" of the products become easily alarmed and protect their contracts promptly, as market prices, upon some one day, go against them.

It may be said that the products markets present the situation of good, although in a general way, less than before, cash demands, and prospective satisfactory cash demands, and, on the whole, favorable statistical situations, present and prospective; but that these are the factors now to be reckoned with, the more active speculation in the products than before this season, and the probable irregular feeling concerning them until the hog supplies of the country are more freely had for packing.

There is little question but that the exceptionally large corn crop is being fed freely, and that the hogs should arrive in excellent condition for large outturns of fat.

It may be doubted that corn prices can be held down for the season, in the active needs of it for feeding at its prices, with the relatively high prices for livestock, particularly as some feedstuffs are not as liberally held for feeding as in most seasons; therefore, that the corn supply will, in some degree, be substituted for them for the purpose.

However the farmers have been holding

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



back some portion of their hog supply and adding weight to it through the comparatively cheap feeding prices of corn, yet it would follow that the hogs would have to come forward at a near period and that next month would be likely to show the beginning of an increased supply of the hogs. Therefore, that whether the hog market prices go in December more against the farmers than before latterly, yet that the hogs are likely to be shipped forward to market at that time in increased quantities.

It may be said, however, that there are no confident expectations of more than moderate declines in the prices of the hogs, because that while the farmers may be more anxious to sell their hog supplies yet the needs of the packers of the hogs, on the full rate of consumption of the products, would prevent more than a certain degree of pressure upon hog prices.

The pure lard continues to have some excess of demand from home sources on the inability to meet all requirements of the compound lard.

It is true that the compound makers are gradually getting in better shape for the demands for compound lard, but the near future will not give them an ample supply of cotton oil for all requirements of the compound lard.

The production of the cotton oil is of an enormous order, relative to the ordinary use of the seed supplies, and as stimulated by the high prices of the seed products, and the active requirements of them, both of the oil and meal. But there is continued difficulty in moving supplies of the cotton oil forward from the mills to the Western and Eastern markets on account of the great pressure upon the transportation facilities for cotton shipments and other freight, although that in December the relief to them is likely to be of a marked order. In January there ought to be enough of the oil at the seaboard and Western markets to meet all demands for it.

The average estimate of 161 members of the New York Cotton Exchange for this year's estimate of the cotton crop is 12,450,000 bales. (The National Provisioner's estimate has been for weeks of 12,500,000 bales.)

A good deal of talk is noticed as to the estimate of the government of the size of the cotton crop, which will appear early in December. The first estimate of the government of last year's cotton crop did not come anywhere near the figures that were shown of the crop by the movement of it for the season to September 1. Indeed, it was more than a million bales less than the yield was shown to be. But it would not follow that this season's estimate of the crop by the government would be correspondingly out of the way of the actual season's yield. The late winter report of the government comes closer usually to the actual cotton crop, yet this last year was considerably below the actual yield.

In New York there is an ordinary distribution of small lots of pork at steady prices. Sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$17.75@18.25; 150 bbls. family at \$18.50@19; 450 bbls. short clear at \$17@18. Western steam lard is slow for export, and quoted at about \$9.25 for Middle West lots. City steam lard is quiet at about \$9@9.12½. Compound lard is actively wanted, and is still in insufficient supply. Quoted at 7½@8c. for ear lots. In city meats there is a good trading in hams, and moderately so in bellies, with prices well supported; pickled shoulders quoted at 8¼c.; pickled hams at 12@12½c.; loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave., at 10¼c.; 12 lbs. ave., at 10½c.; 10 lbs. ave., at 11c.; smoking at 11¼@11½c.

BEEF.—The tone of the market favors sellers, with very moderate supplies and steady demands; city tierced extra India mess at \$18.50@19. Barreled mess at \$9@9.50; packet at \$11@11.50; family at \$13@13.50.

Exports of hog products: for the week, 2,652 bbls. pork, 10,033,957 lbs. meats, 11,661,920 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,843 bbls. pork, 12,600,396 lbs. meats, 14,439,406 lbs. lard; from November 1, 9,042

bbls. pork (8,659 bbls. previous season), 28,594,830 lbs. meats (37,869,601 lbs. previous season), 31,044,165 lbs. lard (43,482,212 lbs. previous season).

The United Kingdom has taken from November 1 2,250 bbls. pork (1,792 bbls. previous season), 23,196,857 lbs. meats (31,663,740 lbs. previous season), 15,640,294 lbs. lard (17,833,764 lbs. previous season), and the Continent 1,100 bbls. pork (1,874 bbls. previous season), 4,151,209 lbs. meats (4,885,858 lbs. previous season), 9,960,682 lbs. lard (21,122,410 lbs. previous season).

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 28, 1906, were as follows:

Bacon.—Amsterdam, Holland, 36,225 lbs.; Bristol, England, 10,069 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 113,345 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 69,693 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 195,195 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 15,275 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 36,936 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 162,849 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,762 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 70,424 lbs.; Hull, England, 528,593 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,174,936 lbs.; London, England, 163,143 lbs.; Manchester, England, 36,965 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 14,080 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 21,518 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 9,303 lbs.

Hams.—Antwerp, Belgium, 216,183 lbs.; Azua, W. I., 4,797 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,543 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 42,432 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,117 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 52,421 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,145 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 29,977 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 196,017 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,660 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 16,155 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 27,816 lbs.; Hull, England, 127,200 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,702 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 795,370 lbs.; London, England, 149,936 lbs.; Manchester, England, 12,206 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,908 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 5,194 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,612 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 994 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,900 lbs.; Southampton, England, 50,610 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,891 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 47,712 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 10,178 lbs.

Lard.—Aba, 4,400 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 78,086 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 27,186 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 228,505 lbs.; Azua, W. I., 19,964 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 8,250 lbs.; Belowa, 3,333 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 23,931 lbs.; Bristol, England, 16,125 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 6,875 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 27,823 lbs.; Campeche, Mexico, 7,283 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Cara, Brazil, 24,569 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 180,099 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 281,416 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,850 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 2,797 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 9,727 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 288,173 lbs.; Genoa,

Italy, 2,200 lbs.; Gijon, Spain, 3,550 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 125,282 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 82,524 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 44,748 lbs.; Ebsjerg, 2,950 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,836 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 364,130 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 89,207 lbs.; Frederikshavn, Denmark, 2,750 lbs.; Hull, England,

(Concluded on page 35.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending November 24 and since November 1, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week Nov. 24, 1906.	Week Nov. 25, 1905.	
United Kingdom....	7,542,432	10,324,571	23,196,857
Continent	382	597	1,100
So. and Cen. Am....	386	133	1,168
West Indies	852	1,428	4,063
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	6	395
Other countries ...	40	—	69
Totals	2,652	2,843	9,042

	BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week Nov. 24, 1906.	Week Nov. 25, 1905.	
United Kingdom....	7,543,432	10,324,571	23,196,857
Continent	2,132,825	1,787,275	4,151,209
So. and Cen. Am....	46,575	68,675	141,075
West Indies	292,125	419,575	925,650
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	—	6,000
Other countries ...	—	—	174,039
Totals	10,033,957	12,000,396	28,594,830

	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week Nov. 24, 1906.	Week Nov. 25, 1905.	
United Kingdom....	3,022,376	6,814,758	15,640,294
Continent	4,294,900	6,032,440	9,960,682
So. and Cen. Am....	845,354	858,995	1,922,511
West Indies	1,492,650	692,740	3,345,070
Br. No. Am. Col....	2,740	5,475	45,665
Other countries ...	3,900	35,000	129,943
Totals	11,661,920	14,439,408	31,044,165

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,200	4,631,550	6,981,600
Boston	27	3,258,725	265,090
Portland, Me.	50	—	518,630
Philadelphia	—	339,682	455,143
Baltimore	—	—	359,711
Galveston	—	1,600	1,086,128
Newport News	—	—	279,720
New Orleans	358	4,000	145,095
Montreal	16	1,650,900	959,683
Mobile	1	147,500	431,100
Totals	2,652	10,033,957	11,661,920

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	1,808,400	1,731,800	—
Meats, pounds	28,594,830	37,869,601	9,274,771
Lard, pounds	31,044,165	43,482,212	12,438,047

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/3	3/	22c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil Cake	8c.	10c.	13c.
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	24
Butter	25/	30/	24
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	22c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, November 24, 1906, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tea.	Beef.	Lard.
	Cake.	Cheese.	Ham.	Butter.	Ten. & Bbls.	Pork.	Ten. & Pkgs.
1 Carmania, Liverpool.....	1016	1038	1038	105	105	20	815
2 Baltic, Liverpool.....	1968	2051	2051	264	488	793	1224
3 Armenian, Liverpool.....	2057	984	984	20	—	25	1525
*St. Louis, Southampton.....	375	998	—	—	—	—	955
12 *Minnehaha, London.....	425	313	50	—	100	—	10100
4 Thespis, Manchester.....	—	85	—	—	—	680	1880
Toronto, Hull.....	100	1126	135	—	133	780	11207
5 Pennsylvania, Hamburg.....	—	50	125	318	106	516	4956
Amerika, Hamburg.....	—	—	—	50	—	—	250
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen.....	—	300	—	625	150	125	725
Noordam, Rotterdam.....	8250	95	—	25	—	205	1700
United States, Baltic.....	—	622	35	887	—	830	9470
7 Kronland, Antwerp.....	11250	412	302	—	66	190	2382
8 America, Marseilles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
9 Massilia, Marseilles.....	—	—	—	—	—	50	220
La Savoie, Havre.....	—	20	—	—	—	20	105
10 Ultonia, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total

21557	3884	8094	1036	1905	1063	4929	46761
Last week	35825	3593	7015	265	1575	1009	871
Same time in 1905.....	22742	658	†8848	4074	1660	1761	825
Last year's tallow, 4,106 pcks.							
1.—580 packages tallow.							
2.—345 packages tallow.							
3.—224 packages tallow.							
4.—5 packages tallow.							
5.—100 packages tallow.							
6.—125 packages tallow.							
7.—415 packages tallow.							
8.—250 packages tallow.							
9.—11 packages tallow.							
10.—150 packages tallow.							

†Bacon only. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There was a sale at the close of last week of 100 hhds. New York city tallow at 6½c. for December delivery. This was followed, on Monday, by sales of 350 hhds. more of the city, hhds., at 6½c., all for December delivery. There was none offered on the spot, and the December delivery price has to stand as the market situation, and as showing ½c. decline on the latest previous sale.

Lower prices had been confidently looked for for the December delivery, as had been promised in our recent review.

There was needed only a supply for sale to determine a lower price, and the weaker value was the outcome when the December delivery was offered.

There is, of course, no such decline for spot lots, where spot lots can be had. But the whole market is a lower one, although there is little supply offered for prompt delivery.

A dispatch from Liverpool early in the week had said: "The working arrangements entered into on October 1 between the leading soap manufacturers of the United Kingdom, popularly known as the 'soap trust,' was terminated at a meeting here to-day of the representatives of the firms concerned on the ground that the combine had been 'received' with great disfavor by the trade and public."

The impression in this country is that the combine had cost its different members a very big sum of money in the way of expenses and losses, and that no doubt the public clamor against the combine had threatened a very serious injury to the business and which helped to cause a dissolution of it.

The long time excitement in the English tallow market, which precipitated the recent big advance in price, was due in good degree probably to artificial conditions.

All advices from England go to show that the demand for English soaps in the late period of excitement was stimulated extraordinarily, particularly with the manufacturers outside of it, who were thus forced into the market for unusual quantities of tallow supplies.

It is expected that the reaction from all of this excitement will be a very dull trade in English soaps for some time to come.

This is having its effect on the English markets, and it is not surprising that the English soapmakers are declining to buy tallow and greases, despite the recent reduced prices for them.

There was no London auction sale this week Wednesday, and the inference in this country from the circumstance is that London was afraid to test the market after the recent developments.

There will have to be a revival of business all around before the tallow market can take on a better tone than that existing.

It is probable that as supplies increase through December and January that buyers will have the advantage.

Our home soapmakers, many of them, are not carrying much of a tallow supply. But all of them feel that the market will be more liberally supplied, by the new year, and meanwhile they are getting along in buying close to actual needs.

The offerings of spot lots are so moderate that despite the slow demands for supplies there is a disinclination to force a market for them and take such prices as buyers, with their present mood concerning the future market, would be willing to pay.

Outside of the sales of New York city hhd. tallow as determining a price, and the usual sales of country made tallow at weak prices, it is not possible to give, this week, a definite line of prices.

Edible tallow is somewhere around 7½@7¼c., and special city, tierces, about 7c. Country made tallow has sold at 6½@6¼c. for 225,000 pounds, as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—At the close of last week there were 50,000 pounds on the spot in New York sold at 12c., and 350,000 pounds for latter part December and January delivery at 11¼c. Since which time the market has been nominal on that basis, as representing the scarcity of spot lots, and the desire to sell future deliveries at the lower price.

Still later sales 75,000 pounds in New York,

last half December, and 100,000 pounds, first half January, both at 11¼c.

The compound makers have about all of the supply they need for prompt delivery, considering the impossibility of meeting the large demands in full for compound lard, on the scarcity of cotton oil. At the same time the pressers of oleo stearine are well sold ahead, and they are not urged to sell for near delivery.

LARD STEARINE has a wholly nominal trading basis. Demand is unimportant. Quoted at about 70½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Promptly taken up for export. About 6½c. quoted for future delivery.

GREASE.—There is an easier market, a loss for the week of about ¼c., in sympathy with the weakness in the tallow market, as well as from somewhat freer supply of grease. Yellow quoted at 5½@5¼c.; house at 6@6¼c.; bone at 6½@6¼c.; "A" white about 7c.; "B" white about 6½c.

GREASE STEARINE offered a little more freely at easier prices. Yellow quoted at 6½@6¼c. White at 6½@7c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The European markets do not change materially, ruling only a trifle more in favor of buyers. The supplies in this country are, as yet, closely taken up. Cochin, spot, at 9¼c.; November shipment, 9½c.; Ceylon, spot, 8½@9c.; January to March shipments, 8½@8¾c.

PALM OIL.—Scarce and well sustained in price. Red quoted at 7c. Lagos at 7¼c.

CORN OIL is somewhat stronger.

OLEO OIL.—There are well sold up supplies of choice oil at strong prices. Rotterdam quotes 59@60 florins. New York prime at 10¼c., and low grade at 7¼@8c. The inability of Rotterdam to get sufficient supplies of cotton oil helps the oleo oil market.

LARD OIL.—There are increased wants of small lots of prime, and at firm prices, with 76@78c. quoted.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The trading is somewhat freer in small lots and at well sustained prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 90c.; 30 test, 80@82c.; 40 test, 68@70c.; prime, 56c.; dark, 48c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: H. E. Neeazaard, Copenhagen; T. B. Gray, London; G. E. Campbell, London; G. Walker, Savannah; C. A. McGraw, Toronto; F. J. Kitchell, Chicago.

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(Continued from page 15.)

Rehashing the Meat Scandal.

Coming to the matter of meat inspection, his report is a review of the inspection service of the past, the recent agitation and the new methods to which it gave rise—in discussing which he naturally assumes the mental attitude of his packer-pursuing Chief Executive. Taking for granted the truth of all the slanders condoned by his superior, he clears the skirts of his Department of responsibility for past conditions by contrasting the old meat inspection law with the new. He says:

Meat inspection has been for several months a very live topic before the public. During the year the Federal meat inspection was conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry at 163 establishments in 58 cities, and 42,901,284 animals were inspected at the time of slaughter, nearly all of them having also been previously inspected in stock yards. This represents the greatest amount of work done in any one year since the inspection was inaugurated in 1891. Of the animals inspected, 158,953 carcasses and 126,159 parts of carcasses were condemned for disease or other cause. The total cost of the meat inspection, including the microscopic inspection of pork for export to certain countries, was \$852,561.70.

The importance of more thorough meat inspection and sanitation has been forcibly shown by the recent agitation and investigations relating to some of the packinghouse methods. The new law which was designed to correct certain evils was passed by Congress June 30, 1906, and hence the work of the fiscal year under review was performed under former laws, which were, in many respects, defective and unsatisfactory. The act of March 3, 1891, as amended March 2, 1895, provided for the inspection of all live cattle intended for export or whose carcasses or products were intended for export; also for the mandatory ante-mortem inspection of cattle, sheep and hogs, and the additional permissive post-mortem inspection of their carcasses for interstate trade. It has never been possible, however, to apply the inspection to all the establishments coming within the law, since the appropriations have been insufficient for that purpose. Many establishments which desired inspection have had to be refused because of lack of funds to extend the service. Many that should have been compelled to have inspection were able to avoid it, as the former laws compelled inspection only in the case of export beef.

The law gave the Department no authority whatever to control the sanitation of abattoirs and packinghouses, or to prevent adulteration or the use of chemicals and preservatives; nor was any authority given for following up meats which had once been inspected and passed immediately after slaughter, or for condemning any such meat which might afterwards have become unwholesome or unclean before or during the process of canning or packing or before being placed on the market. The inspection was therefore practically limited to the ante-mortem inspection of animals and the inspection of the carcasses immediately after slaughter. The meat found free from disease and otherwise wholesome at the time of this post-mortem inspection was properly marked, and that found diseased or unwholesome was destroyed.

This inspection was efficient so far as it went, and it went as far as the law and the

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limited appropriations permitted. In its efforts to maintain an efficient inspection the Department sometimes even assumed authority not conferred by law, notably by requiring the destruction of condemned carcasses. In all the recent agitation the wholesomeness of the inspected fresh meat has not been seriously questioned. The disclosures of unsatisfactory conditions have related almost wholly to matters over which the Department had no legal control, such as the preparation of sausages, canned and cured meats, etc., the use of preservatives, and the unsanitary condition and methods of the packinghouses.

Wide Scope of New Meat Law.

After further extended apology and explanation, he comes to the enactment of the new inspection law, concerning which he says:

This law provides for a more thorough and comprehensive inspection system and makes a permanent annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 to pay the cost of the inspection. With the greater authority now vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and with the largely increased appropriation, the service will be greatly extended in scope and in the number of establishments and quantity of product covered. The inspection will be extended as rapidly as possible to establishments engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and which come within the law. It will be applied not only to the live animals before slaughter and their carcasses at the time of slaughter, as heretofore, but also to the meats and meat food products in all the subsequent stages and processes of preparation, curing, canning, etc. Sanitary equipment, conditions and methods will be required, the use of harmful chemicals and preservatives and of false and misleading labels will be prevented, and the transportation of meat in interstate and foreign commerce will be supervised and regulated.

It is probable that it will be necessary to request Congress to appropriate an even larger sum to provide inspection for all establishments embraced within the law. American livestock has long been considered the healthiest in the world. With our enlarged and improved inspection system, the stamp of the Government will be more than ever a mark of wholesomeness.

States Must Regulate Local Trade.

Of the ground not covered by federal inspection—commerce strictly within State boundaries—he says:

We must not imagine, however, that since the packinghouses have been cleaned up and the inspection improved all the meat found in our local markets may be considered clean and wholesome. It must be borne in mind that the Federal jurisdiction is limited to interstate and foreign commerce, and that this inspection can legally be applied only to establishments doing an interstate or foreign business. To be sure, the department insists on inspecting the entire output of each establishment at which its inspection is maintained, even though part of the product is to be consumed within the State; but the Federal inspection does not and cannot reach the establishments doing business exclusively within a State. The department, under the new law, can and will enforce cleanliness and sanitation in the establishments doing an interstate and export business, but it is powerless to reach the local houses. The latter must be looked after by the State and municipal authorities. Each State or community must protect itself against unwholesome meats originating within the State. In the absence of an efficient local inspection the consumer's only safety lies in seeing that meat bears the Government label.

A reference to the admirable work done by the Division of Foreign Markets, relating largely to the meat trade, is as follows:

The Division of Foreign Markets compiles information regarding the imports and exports of all the different classes of farm products; also of manufactured products as far as the output of packinghouses can be so denominated. The information thus gathered is published annually in bulletins, to which wide circulation is given. In addition to this regular work, studies are made of conditions in countries competing with the United States in the world's markets, with regard to packinghouse products and meat animals, and a large amount of instructive matter has been collected and published. Investigations have also been conducted by this division of the world's meat trade, of the comparative healthfulness of meat animals in different countries, etc.

Work of Bureau of Chemistry.

In reviewing the work of the Bureau of Chemistry the new Federal food law is discussed, with the part the bureau has in its enforcement. The very brief reference to Dr. Wiley's "poison squad" activities is this:

(Concluded on page 32.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Bullish Movements and Moderate Reactions—Quick Use of Supplies—Steady but Moderate Export Demands—Some Covering of "Shorts"—Excitement Among "Shorts" Would Precipitate Feverish Situations.

It is a peculiar market in some respects, in that while most traders feel that prices are too high, yet that it had appeared easy to bull the market, early in the week, and that the fact of the matter is that there are steady good demands which use up the productions; therefore there is no surplus supply by which buyers can get any advantage. From the best prices of Tuesday's trading there was at the close of that day some reaction to easier figures.

But with the opening of Wednesday's market there was a good deal of excitement, and an advance in prices in New York of about one cent per gallon, with some little desire to cover over the holiday, as well as from the small supply basis. The advance was well sustained throughout the day. Besides the mills were becoming excited, and some of them practically declining to sell crude, as asking up to 1@2c. above bidding prices, with 28 bid, and small sales at 28@29c., as to freight points. The November delivery of prime yellow in New York sold up to 43@44c., this being the last day for trading in that month.

Just how long this state of affairs is going to continue is wholly problematical. It is certain that the near future is not going to show a sufficiently increased supply of the oil to throw the market in a very marked way in the buyer's favor although there are expectations of small declines.

There are some hopes that the supply from the South will get forward freely enough to fill in many demands by the middle of De-

cember, and that thereafter somewhat more normal conditions will prevail.

Then, again, there is a belief, here and there, that all of the prime oil that can be produced even into January will be closely wanted, and that sellers may retain a substantial advantage even through that month, for the prime and choice oils, however easier than now the prices may be.

It is fairly impossible to gauge conditions for the next few weeks. It is quite certain that there is a large home consumption in sight, and that the foreign markets generally need considerable of a supply. There remains then the question as to whether the early extent of the productions will be great enough to meet all of these demands for near use.

The fact is pointed to that the oil had from the seed supplies is somewhat less than usual per ton even now in most sections of the Southwest outside of Texas, and in the Southeast generally, and that it may be doubled, considering the present and prospective rate of demands for the oil supplies, that an accumulation, particularly of prime and choice oils, can be made in the near future.

There is no question but that the seed is being bought up freely and that an enormous oil production is being made everywhere, even considering the fact that there is outside of Texas even the greater loss than usual from the seed crushed. The point would be that a greater quantity of seed is had by the mills compared to the size of the cotton crop than in most seasons, but that there is not in many sections the ordinary amount of oil had from the seed crushed. Essentially every point outside of Texas shows a small or greater loss of oil produced from the seed supplies than ordinarily, although, of course, the loss is not

so great as it was a few weeks since. This does not destroy the opinion that the oil production will be a very large one, perhaps somewhat near 400,000 bbls. more than that of last year, but only just so much more oil could have been had if the seed supplies throughout had been in good condition.

But there is an enormous consumption of the oil and it takes up the offerings of it promptly, and it would likely take up any present supply of it at the South if it were possible to move it forward to the consuming sections readily.

There has never before been a season, in the early part of it, exactly like that upon which the traders are now figuring.

The fact that there was no old supply carried over left all channels of use of the oil in this country and Europe wide open for all of the oil that could be produced in the early part of the new crop season. The filling in of these sources of needs will take a long time, and until they are filled in it would appear useless to talk of prices much more in the buyer's favor than they have been latterly, although they may be somewhat lower.

That Europe realizes the statistical situation is apparent from its steady, although not active, interest in buying. There are orders coming from essentially everywhere in Europe for moderate quantities both of the soap and edible grades, and they pay the prices now current for the winter deliveries.

It would be understood that all of the edible grades stand relatively higher than usual in price compared with the ordinary prime grade and because of the apparent modification from this year's seed supplies of the production of choice oils, and the to be greater than usual offerings, for the season, of the off grade oils. Just now it is hard

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to find offerings of edible grades for near deliveries.

There are large quantities of the edible oils to be bought, as well as of the prime and off grades, for the foreign markets, as soon as the supply of them permits the trading. Meanwhile prices of large lots are necessarily in good degree, nominal.

It would appear doubtful, in consideration of the requirements of the foreign markets, and the active needs of the home compound makers, as well as of the other miscellaneous home wants, which have not, as yet, this season, been able to have anywhere near their wants satisfied, would permit any material accumulation of supplies for weeks to come of the oil.

It would not follow that current comparatively full prices could be maintained in the full interim of insufficient supplies, as it would be possible for some slackening of the tone when there was a partial filling in of needs. Nevertheless, it would be understood that with conditions such as now had, particularly in relation to the supply basis, and which are likely to continue for some time, that if the "shorts" become frightened almost any strong tendency could develop, and even for the January option, by which time it had been hoped that there would be a dismissal of the abnormal situation, however uncertain it now appears.

There are steady rejections of oil on contracts at the Western as well as at the Eastern markets. Because it has been found necessary to do this, the compound makers and other users of the oil are further upset in their calculations to meet demands for manufactured products. But some little portion of the late rejections in New York, at length, went through as good delivery on contracts, as they came up before the official committees.

The Western compound makers are doing their best to hurry supplies forward. Considering the enormous demand for compound lard it is unfortunate that there is the current insufficient transportation accommodation for the oil supplies from the South. More and more, however, demands for compound lard that had been turned to pure lard are being brought back to the compounds, and it is quite probable that by January there will be a sufficient oil supply at least for all compound makers' wants, however improbable it may be that there will be much of a surplus of it beyond demands in that month, after exporters' wants are, as well, satisfied.

The prices of the crude oil at the mills this week have been a little stronger, but they are not with their usual relation with the New York market. In other words, the seaboard market is higher relatively than the South, and as it is explained by the accumulation at the South and the insufficient amounts to be had at the seaboard. Indeed, the South is not able to sell at all freely, notwithstanding its by relation easier prices, partly because of the difficulty, at present, in getting the supply forward, but, as well, on account of the fact that the refiners think prices are too high for liberal takings of crude oil.

There is little question but an increased quantity of the oil, as refined, is finding a direct market from the South.

There have been sales of crude at the mills

at 28c. at certain favorable freight points, and then in a more miscellaneous way, at 27 @ 27 1/2c. for near and December delivery, and afterwards at 28c. and there have been altogether about 60 tanks sold at these prices. The market at this writing is 28c. bid, with private sales at 28 @ 29c., with even higher prices asked.

The oil has been sold in New York, for the week, to England, and essentially all of the Mediterranean and European markets, but in moderate quantities, covering all of the deliveries up to March.

The pure lard market looks as fairly well supported just now, but we think it is likely to be more in favor of buyers in December, and for the reason that the farmers with the cheap prices of corn for feeding, have been holding their hogs back for fattening, but that in December a larger number of the hogs will have forced marketing, whatever their prices.

The rate of consumption of pure lard is too liberal to expect more than moderate declines in prices; but that a moderate concession in the prices is regarded as probable, in the usual working of the product market to get hogs at easier value.

The tallow market broke, as it was expected it would, for December delivery, as sold ahead, fully 3/4c. per pound, and it is likely to go before January even lower, on account of the prospective dullness of the English markets, through a disruption of the combine interest there, as there had been large buying ahead of raw materials supplies by the soapmakers in Europe, who are now liberally supplied with them, while the soap buyers of England had got liberally stocked up with supplies in the period of the trust agitation, and are not likely to become active buyers for some time, whereby the tallow market is likely further to weaken in price.

Of course, the tallow and grease prices might come down considerably further and it would not follow that the soapmakers would further drift their wants to them from cotton oil. The cotton oil prices would be relatively cheap if tallow should ultimately come down fully one cent per pound from the late outside prices for it, and there is some hope of buying sources that the beef fat may show a sufficient supply after a few weeks for an important further decline in its prices, even if it does not amount to the alluded to hoped for decline of some of the buyers.

The Cotton Exchange members made, this week, their annual guess of the size of the cotton crop; the average estimates of 161 members concerning it was of a yield of 12,450,000 bales. This comes pretty close to The National Provisioner's estimate, made weeks since, of 12,500,000 bales.

The November delivery of the refined oil, in New York, went out well supported in price. Last Saturday there were 3,000 bbls. tendered on contracts, and from 6,000 to 7,000 bbls. were this week tendered on the contracts. Besides there had been, as is well understood, a large number of settlements made. The first half of December delivery of the prime yellow makes a relatively full prices as against the entire month's option. But the entire December delivery had been hardening in price, and afterwards was firm, and it remains to be seen whether the December option will, ulti-

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mately, take its place as another scarce and high-priced delivery month. We think it is open to a good deal of doubt that the entire month of December will be as excited as was the November delivery.

New York Transactions.

The sales of prime yellow at the close of the previous week were: 200 bbls. November at 41½c.; 100 do. at 41½c.; 100 do. at 40½c., closed at 40½c.; 200 bbls. December at 37½c.; 300 do. at 37½c.; 100 do. at 37½c., closed at 37½c.; 300 bbls. January at 35½c.; 100 do. at 35½c., closed at 35½c.; 35½c. (February closed at 35½c.); 300 bbls. March at 35c.; 400 do. at 35½c., closed at 35½c.; 300 bbls. May at 35c., closed at 35½c.

On Monday there was a steady opening, and afterwards a good deal of firmness and moderately advanced prices; sales 200 bbls. prime yellow first half December at 38½c.; 1,200 bbls. December at 37½c.; 100 do. at 37½c., closed at 37½c.; 300 bbls. November at 40c., closed at 39½c.; 100 bbls. January at 35½c., closed at 35½c.; 35½c. (February closed at 35½c.); 200 bbls. March at 35½c.; 100 do. at 35½c., closed at 35½c.; 1,700 bbls. May at 35½c., closed at 35½c.

On Tuesday there was another substantial advance in prices, with an increased demand to cover "short" sales, and an altogether feverish, excited feeling, with insufficient supplies. At the extreme close there was a small reaction to easier prices. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, November at 40½c.; 200 do. at 41c., closed at 40½c.; 900 bbls. December at 38½c.; 700 do. at 39c., closed at 38½c.; 100 bbls. January at 36c.; 100 do. at 36½c.; 300 do. at 36½c.; 100 do. at 36½c.; 10 do. at 36½c., closed at 36½c.; 36½c. (February closed at 36½c.); 800 bbls. March at 36c.; 800 do. at 36½c., closed at 36½c.; 100 bbls. May at 35½c.; 200 do. at 35½c.; 1,700 do. at 36c.; 1,000 do. at 36½c., closed at 36½c.

On Wednesday there was an advance of about 1c. per gallon. Sales 1,000 bbls. November at 43c.; 100 do. at 44c.; 200 do. at 42c., closed 41½c.; 100 bbls. December at 38½c.; 400 do. at 39c., closed 38½c.; 100 bbls. January at 36½c.; 600 do. at 37½c.; 100 do. at 37½c., closed 37½c.; 100 bbls. February closed at 37½c.; 100 bbls. March at 37½c.; 100 do. at 37c., closed at 36½c.; 400 bbls. May at 36½c.; 1,200 do. at 37c.; 200 do. at 36½c., closed at 36½c.; and 20 tanks crude at the mills at 28½c.

(Continued on page 40.)

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 28.—Oil is just as scarce as ever and this morning November after having remained very easy for a few days at around 40 to 40½c., sold up to 43 and 44c. Previous deliveries of November had already been disposed of elsewhere so sellers were very scarce. Crude has firmed up considerably during the past week especially in Texas, where the market is higher to-day than the southeast. The reason for this is the better quality of crude in Texas. Refiners prefer to pay more where they know they can get good oil rather than to take poor oil in the southeast with the small allowances which are being made at present when oil is bought basis prime and which allowances do not pay the refiners for their actual loss.

The demand from Europe continues splendid both for prompt and later deliveries and both for edible grades and soap oil. With conditions such as they are and no relief apparently in sight to make the situation an easier one, the outlook is for a continuous advance. Drives at the market by the bear contingent naturally will cause reactions from time to time, but the ultimate tendency ought to be towards higher prices. Produce Exchange prices at 3:20 to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 41½c. bid, 42c. asked; December, 38½c. bid, 39c. asked; January, 37½c. bid, 37½c. asked; March, 36½c. bid, 37c. asked; May, 36½c. bid, 36½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 52c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 52c.; Hull quotations of English cottonseed oil, 24s. 6d.

CABLE MARKETS

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 30.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 37 florins for butter oil, 34 do. for prime summer yellow, 31, do. for off oil, for January to April deliveries.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 30.—Cottonseed oil market easy at 56½ francs for January and May de-

liveries. Off oil is steady at 58 francs for January to May deliveries.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 30.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 48 marks for off oil, 50 do. for prime summer yellow, 60 do. for butter oil and white oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 30.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Sales of prime summer yellow at 72 francs, spot, 68, do. November shipment, 64, do. December, and 67 do. January to May deliveries winter oil 10 francs higher.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 22½s. for off oil, 24, do. for prime summer yellow, December and January.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 29.—Oil market strong with better inquiry and quite liberal sales the last three days, closing on the twenty-eighth with thirty cents freely bid for January, February and March. Meal and cake in good demand at \$21 loose for cake and \$23 for meal, f. o. b. at mill.

Memphis.

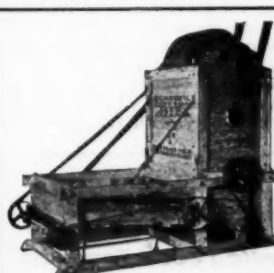
(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 29.—Cottonseed oil market steady and higher; prime crude, 28½c. December shipment. Choice meal \$25. Hulls \$5.75 to \$6 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 29.—Prime crude firm at 30c. for Texas; low grades of Valley difficult to sell at 22 to 25c., according to test. Meal higher, \$28.75 long ton shipside. Cake, \$27.75.



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SCIENTIFIC COTTON-SEED CLEANER

This machine receives the seed from the Sand Reel and removes all material destructive to Linter Saws, such as Sand Pebbles, Coal, Metal, etc. Built in sizes from 40 to 100 tons capacity a day.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Disc Hullers, Meal Mills, Hull Beating Separators, Cake Breakers and Double Shakers.

The Foos Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1878

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending November 28, 1906, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	50
Acajutla, Salvador	—	4	6
Alexandria, Egypt	52	157	1,376
Algiers, Algeria	—	300	1,926
Antigua, West Indies	—	84	514
Antwerp, Belgium	130	725	3,970
Assunclon, Venezuela	—	20	40
Asua, West Indies	269	269	—
Barbados, West Indies	—	289	284
Bergen, Norway	100	175	100
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	7	—
Bombay, India	—	142	—
Bone, Algeria	—	75	81
Bordeaux, France	—	100	1,160
Bremen, Germany	—	100	150
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	—
Bristol, England	—	25	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	380	1,093
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	102	821
Cayenne, French Guinea	28	123	56
Christiania, Norway	—	475	930
Christiania, Norway	50	75	25
Cienfuegos, Cuba	51	51	27
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	9	26
Colon, Panama	39	313	201
Conakry, Africa	—	112	112
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50	195
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	29	36
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Danzig, Germany	50	300	1,050
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	—
Demarara, British Guinea	—	369	523
Dronheim, Norway	50	100	25
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	283	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	800	1,215
Genoa, Italy	150	1,573	4,155
Georgetown, British Guinea	—	9	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	55	750
Glasgow, Scotland	100	408	2,752
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	305
Granada, Spain	—	57	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	369	—
Hamburg, Germany	300	890	1,210
Havana, Cuba	373	647	1,002
Havre, France	150	2,285	6,923
Kingston, West Indies	12	739	904
Konigsberg, Germany	150	250	300
Kustendji, Roumania	—	150	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	49	31
Leghorn, Italy	—	181	557
Liverpool, England	—	951	1,746
London, England	250	821	502
Macoris, San Domingo	—	50	402
Malta, Island of	—	251	1,844
Manchester, England	100	200	375
Maracaibo, Venezuela	6	6	—
Marseilles, France	3,000	12,829	13,580
Martinique, West Indies	—	402	1,135
Massawa, Arabia	—	19	221
Matanzas, West Indies	—	16	6
Melbourne, Australia	—	38	159
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	572	1,012
Newcastle, England	20	20	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	14	—
Panama, Panama	—	34	—
Para, Brazil	—	10	—
Point a Pitre, West Indies	—	40	692
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	12	70
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	5	12
Port Limon, Costa Rica	4	60	5
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	4	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	5	127
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	120	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	47	1,092	1,393
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,150	4,515
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	62	—
Samana, San Domingo	6	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	218	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	203	521
Santiago, Cuba	—	182	50
Santos, Brazil	24	24	177
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Southampton, England	—	15	200
Stavanger, Norway	—	135	109
Stettin, Germany	650	2,870	1,485
Stockholm, Sweden	—	10	260
Tampico, Mexico	—	5	—
Trieste, Austria	—	234	20,242
Trinidad, Island of	3	50	97
Tunis, Algeria	—	150	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Cuba	—	1,801	288
Venice, Italy	—	1,274	3,299
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	28	177

Wellington, New Zealand	—	15	29
Yokohama, Japan	—	38	—
Total	7,059	44,832	89,773

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	525	1,825	3,375
Belfast, Ireland	100	200	100
Bordeaux, France	—	150	—
Bremen, Germany	—	415	1,940
Christiania, Norway	—	600	—
Colon, Panama	—	10	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475	1,150
Dublin, Ireland	105	105	—
Dunkirk, France	—	150	—
Genoa, Italy	200	350	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	825	475
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,195	8,178
Havana, Cuba	—	1,016	407
Havre, France	900	3,185	1,725
Hull, England	—	85	—
Liverpool, England	980	2,515	2,085
London, England	—	1,975	2,250
Manchester, England	—	325	—
Marseilles, France	—	7,400	300
Rotterdam, Holland	4,680	14,630	18,002
Trieste, Austria	—	50	550
Total	7,490	39,481	40,627

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,317	1,000
London, England	—	500	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	10,475	9,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,400	—
Total	—	16,902	10,400

From Baltimore.

Copenhagen, Denmark	50	50	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	100	170
Hamburg, Germany	100	450	1,960
Liverpool, England	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	737	937	400
Total	887	1,937	2,430

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany	—	793	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,287	8,909
Total	—	5,080	8,909

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	300	910
Liverpool, England	—	2,250	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	2,275
Total	—	2,750	3,185

From All Other Ports.

Canada	591	4,348	3,723
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Recapitulation.

From New York	7,059	44,832	89,773
From New Orleans	7,490	39,481	40,627
From Galveston	—	16,902	10,400
From Baltimore	887	1,937	2,430
From Savannah	—	5,080	8,909
From Newport News	—	2,750	3,185
From all other ports	591	4,348	3,723
Total	16,027	115,360	150,137

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

(Concluded from page 28.)

The study of the effects of colors, preservatives and other substances added to foods has been continued during the year, and most valuable data relating thereto are now being prepared for publication. This investigation is particularly valuable because the experiments are made upon human beings.

Concerning inspection of imported food products, the secretary says:

Five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine samples of imported food products were examined during the fiscal year. Of the 1,246 samples which were found not to comply with the law, 531 were released without prejudice because it was evident that no intent to defraud or deceive the people of the country existed; 577 were admitted after being relabeled so as to comply with the provisions

of the law; 138 invoices were required to be reshipped beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. In addition to the above number of samples, 8,735 inspections were made upon the floors of the appraisers' stores.

Feeding Cottonseed Meal to Hogs.

Other portions of the report not dealing directly with the meat industry will be of interest to readers of The National Provisioner. The cottonseed products industry, which has complained that the Department of Agriculture has ignored its immense importance, will find at least fourteen lines of attention given to them in this report. The oil is not spoken of anywhere, the reference having to do only with feeding cottonseed meal to hogs. The paragraph, which will hardly tend to increase the good feeling of cotton oil men toward the department, is as follows:

The Bureau of Animal Industry has conducted experiments during the year to test the harmful properties of cottonseed and cottonseed meal when fed to hogs. These substances proved fatal to the hogs, the time required to cause death being longer when a varied ration was fed than when only one kind of grain was fed in addition to the cottonseed meal. The results obtained by experiment stations as to the fatal effects of cottonseed products in combination with cornmeal were confirmed, but it appears from the department's experiments that bran and middlings, instead of neutralizing the injurious effect of the cottonseed, as had been concluded from experiment station work, gave results very little better than cornmeal. The experiments with bran and middlings will be repeated and other tests made. Chemical and pathological studies are being made with a view to discovering the cause of the harmful effects of cottonseed when fed to hogs.

Reference to work against the cotton boll weevil is brief, and as follows:

The Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil.

Encouraging progress has been made in the work against the Mexican cotton boll weevil, as shown by an extensive canvass of the cotton planters who have followed the recommendations of the Bureau. Owing to climatic conditions in the summer and fall of 1904 and in the winter of 1904-5, some of the area that became infested late in the summer of 1904 was entirely devoid of weevils in the early part of 1905, but the fall movements of the weevil in 1905 more than covered this area. This permitted studies for which there had been previously little opportunity, and many points which had a bearing upon the possibility of the continued advance of the pest were investigated.

Concerning the discovery of weevil-destroying agents, the report says:

During the year investigations were continued in the Texas cotton districts with reference to birds that feed upon the weevil. The results are encouraging. In all, twenty-eight species of birds have been found to be more or less active enemies of the insect. Included in this number is the nighthawk, heretofore not known to eat the weevil. The nighthawk proves to be an active consumer of the insect. Its protection by law therefore is earnestly recommended. This is all the more necessary, since the bird is often shot for food.

Of all the birds that prey upon the weevil, orioles are the most active and persistent. For this reason the possible introduction into the Gulf States of one or more additional species of these birds is being considered. Only one of the three species that visit the cotton-producing belt breeds extensively within it; hence if one is introduced it should be a species likely to make its summer home within the area infested by the weevil, as all birds are particularly assiduous in their search for insects during the time they are feeding the young.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN

Cotton Seed Products

32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is steady all around, with a fair inquiry for all varieties. There are bids here of 16½¢. for November native steers. Packers are mostly sold to December 1 on native steers, and early December salting is not offered at 16½¢., though tanners are not buying ahead at 16½¢. One big packer has sold a car of native steers at 16½¢. No further sales have been made of Texas steers, and these are unchanged at 15¢. for heavy and light and 14½¢. for extremes. Bids of 14¼¢. are not being accepted for butt brands, as some small lots have been sold at 14¼¢., and packers want this price for more and talk 14¼¢. Colorados are firm, with a good inquiry. One big packer has sold 3,000 Chicago and Omaha Colorados of November salting at 13¼¢., and the packers generally are holding December Colorados at 14¢. One packer has declined a bid of 13¼¢. for 5,000 December Colorados, for which he is asking 14¢. Branded cows are firm at 14¼¢., with no sales reported of this variety. Native cows continue firm at the recent ¼¢. advance. A big packer has sold 1,000 light native cows at 15¼¢. and is holding heavy native cows at 15¼¢. Last sales of heavy cows were at 15¼¢. There have been no further sales of branded bulls. These are offered at 10¼¢. to 11¢., and there are no native bulls for sale, as packers are sold ahead to January. Last sales of next January bulls were at 13¼¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Most buyers consider the market as decidedly weak, as they have been able to buy some cheap lots of hides at outside points, but Chicago dealers regard the situation as steady for the present, and they are talking slightly better prices than were secured on last sales. The buff market here is quotable at 13¼¢., as per last sales, but dealers talk 13¼¢. now for prompt delivery, and say that they have only limited offerings at that price. Most dealers are understood to be sold ahead. Some Ohio buffs have been offered at 13½¢. for late December shipment, and Chicago dealers are offering buffs at 13¼¢. for shipment next week. Extremes have of late been the weakest feature of the cow hide market, but it is learned that a large dealer here yesterday sold 4,000 special weight extremes and buffs together at 13¼¢. This lot of hides run in weight from 25 to 50 lbs. Dealers have turned down bids of 13¼¢. for heavy cows, as they are sold ahead and are

getting in comparatively few of these. Some lots of hides have been picked up at low prices at outside points. One car of cows was sold at a western point at 13¼¢. selected and delivered at a tannery, and the same buyer reports having secured another lot at 13¼¢. Both heavy steers and bulls are in good demand and considerably stronger in price than cows. Heavy steers rule at 14¼¢., with occasional lots bringing slightly more, and heavy bulls are not obtainable under 11¼¢., selected, and some not under 12¢.

CALFSKINS.—The market is steady and quiet, owing to the lack of offerings. Some buyers are holding off on account of the weakness in Europe and expect to buy lower here, but there is not enough domestic stock offered at present to influence the market. Chicago and choice outside city skins are quoted unchanged at 15½¢., ordinary outside cities at 16¼¢. and countries at 16¢. Sales of choice kips have been made at 14½¢. and 14¼¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firm, but unchanged, with no further sales of account reported. Chicago packer sheep are quotable at \$1.55 to \$1.57½, Chicago lambs \$1.45 to \$1.50, Western 12 lb. and up packer sheep, \$1.62½ to \$1.65, and Western packer light sheep and lambs, \$1.30 to \$1.40. Country pelts are unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.30.

DRY HIDES.—The market remains steady, with sales of 3,400 Truxillos at 25½¢. and 2,000 Ecuadoros at 24¼¢. to 25¢. Stocks of all varieties are closely picked up.

New York.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that some of the local packers are offering their December native steers and are talking 16¼¢. for them. One packer has sold a lot of bulls, estimated at about 1,000, from September to next January salting at 13¼¢.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market here on hides is weak and lower. One lot of 1,500 cows, steers and bulls has been offered at 13¼¢. flat, with heavy bulls at 11¢. flat, and some smaller lots have been offered at 13¼¢. flat. Buyers expect to be able to secure these lots at 13¢. flat. An up-State dealer who recently sold a small car of cows here at 13¢. flat has sold about 750 more to the same buyer, but only 12¼¢. was paid for this second lot. Heavy bulls in this lot brought 11¢. flat. A lot of 400 hides was sold here from a Hudson Valley point at 12¼¢. flat, the lot containing a small percentage of heavy bulls. Another small lot of hides was sold at 13¢. selected. A car of heavy steers has been sold at 14¼¢., consisting of a straight butcher lot selected. Dealers here are holding bulls strong and say they have not accepted 12¢. selected bids. Buyers here report Southern hides as especially weak, and report buying one car consisting of hides, kips and calf at 10¢. flat and believe that there are three more cars of similar stock that can be bought at the same figure. Calfskins are quiet and unchanged, with very little offered. Countries and outside cities range \$1.25@1.30, \$1.60@1.65, \$1.85@1.95.

HORSE HIDES.—The market continues easy, owing to the lower prices now ruling on fronts. Prices on fronts now range from \$3.40 to \$3.65, including New York cities, and it is reported that some small lots of New York City fronts were sold at one time as high as \$3.90.

Boston.

The tone of the buff market is somewhat better in consequence of the recent large sales at a fractional decline and the stronger posi-

tion of the packer market on light native cows. Prices are firm at 13¼¢. to 13½¢. for prime stock at low freight points. Best Southern are quoted steady at 11¼¢. flat for original lots, and the country kill is now decreasing owing to the scarcity of cattle in Southern markets.

Leather Conditions.

The market locally continues decidedly quiet, but business is good in the West, and western calf leather tanners report especial activity. Eastern agents for western tanners state they cannot get enough calf leather to supply their trade.

BELGIAN MEAT CONSUMPTION.

In a recent letter Consul J. C. McNally states that the consumption of meat in Liege, Belgium, in 1905 shows that with advancing prosperity the people indulged their appetites beyond the usual. He writes: It is only on rare occasions that the average workman here can provide meat for his family, so that the meat-using people may be designated as the better paid and middle classes only. Last year the public abattoir, or slaughterhouse, had the busiest time in its history.

The following are the statistics covering that institution for the year, the number of animals slaughtered being 5,700 in excess of the previous year: Steers, 10,500; cows, 6,500; heifers, 8,000; calves, 4,500; pigs, 39,300; sheep and goats, 34,900. This does not, of course, include the horses slaughtered for eating purposes, which branch is said to have enjoyed the general prosperity.

The public slaughterhouse is a communal institution and is regulated by the city authorities. Much attention is given to the sanitary condition of the institution, as well as to the condition of the animals to be slaughtered, the inspection system being especially severe. The local staff appointed by the city include the manager, who is a qualified veterinary surgeon, a chief and assistant inspector of the same profession, and other non-professional officers.

The schedule of prices for slaughtering and appraising the animal is as follows: Steer, cow, or heifer, 50 cents; particularly young heifer, 32 cents; calf, 16 cents; horse, 50 cents; colt under 18 months, 32 cents; pig, full size, 19 cents; sucking pig, 5 cents; sheep, lamb or goat, 15 cents.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Bones

Wool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer Perfected Poultry Food

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

There is only one Bill Davies, and he wears his hair (one) pompadour.

Chicago's defective department is living up to its name in the strictest sense.

That incessant rumbling sound you heard night and day all this week was only T. R. getting back to work.

In April, 1904, Board of Trade memberships were selling at \$3,700 net to buyers. To-day they are selling at \$2,200.

Gee! but the telephone company is getting awful nice these days. Must be getting ready to soak the dear public some more.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 24, averaged 5.98 cents per pound.

Caruso was O. K. so long as he stuck to his long-distance mashing, but as soon as he tried the short range variety he fozzled. The old rascal!

There are some Chicago gentlemen who certainly will get an opportunity to look through King Ed's barn when they visit England. Ed's good that way.

Tom O'Hearn, the Water street commission man, says: "There's nothing to it. Put the stuff into cold storage right in the first place, and that's all that's necessary."

Between J. O. Armour slapping Bill Hoenzollern on the back and A. G. Leonard entertaining Ed Guelph's horses and grooms we're getting pretty close to royalty these days.

It is said the Health Department warns the people not to ride in the street cars, as they are so filthy dirty as to be dangerous to health. Walking is good. Walk, — you, walk!

John S. Miller's services are required by the Standard Oil Company, who evidently think him worth the money. He had better take J. D.'s warning against the danger of becoming rich.

And now the Chicago Telephone Co. is having its troubles. Great opportunity for some guy in its employ to mix in and come within an ace of going to the pen, just to show how clever he— isn't.

The Italian government has decided to ad-

mit American pork without other requirements than the regular certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture, that being sufficient warranty of the purity of the meats.

Chief Food Inspector P. J. Murray has been busy working out numerous mathematical problems handed him in the civil service examination. It is understood his joblots came out of the melee without his hat and sweating like a bull, as usual.

That \$60,000,000 soap bubble, formed in England recently, was bursted in a trifle over a month, and without T. R. and the "big stick," too! Just accomplished by the "common peepul," that's all! Quite an object lesson, eh? Not patented, either.

For every new member accepted by the Board of Trade an old one resigns, or worse still, dies. At this rate it will not take long before a comparatively new crowd will be in possession. The last decade has shown an exodus of old timers, perhaps greater than any previous.

C. Walter (or write him) about those hog horns he is making such an uproar throughout the trade with. He has all kinds of steer, sheep, goat and other horns, domestic and foreign; also antlers, hoofs, tusks, horn canes, chairs, etc. Cheap and attractive novelties are made from such material.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently warned the members of his Bible class against the danger of becoming rich. Wouldn't that deodorize you? But then, again, may be some of the class are cashiers in Johnnie's service, in which case the warning is timely. John, Jr., is great on getting everyone's assistance, even the Lord's.

The American Meat Packers' Association is growing fast and strong. Send your applications for membership, with check, to James L. Garneau, treasurer, Laux Packing Company, St. Louis, without delay. If you have not received an application blank write Geo. L. McCarthy, secretary, Produce Exchange Building, New York.

The proprietor of the Cafe Martin, New York, should pay his head waiter \$10,000 a year now or lose all his trade. If that example of carelessness, Boney Castle-ann, is worth such a salary, surely a decent American head waiter is worth double that amount. "Martin" must be as infatuated as Anna was.

Don't get excited, Martin, there are hundreds of Bonis in Noo York.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons is not the first society woman to advocate trial marriages. A Chicago sample made the same statement not long ago. It seems the idea is confined to this class, and according to court reports and records thereby monopolized—another monopoly. What's the use monkeying changing husbands, especially if he has the dough. Keep him and change chauffeurs!

Following is the number of hogs slaughtered at Chicago by packers and city butchers for 1906 to Nov. 24:

Armour & Co.....	1,318,000
Swift & Co.....	943,000
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	463,000
Anglo-American	393,500
Morris & Co.....	364,600
Boyd-Lunham Company	279,800
Hammond Company	226,600
Continental Packing Company.....	178,600
Boore & Co.....	171,400
Roberts & Oake.....	158,400
Western Packing Company	93,900
Eutchers and outside packers.....	618,000

Total 5,208,800

FINE AND FAT SHEEP SHOW.

The forty-third annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 17, 18 and 19, 1907, and in connection with that event the flock-masters of Utah have determined to hold a fine and fat sheep show, which will be open to entries from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Entries will close January 1, 1907, and the exhibition will be held in the fine new building of the State Fair Association, where the facilities for holding such a complete exposition of the sheep industry of the countries named above as is designed are unusually excellent.

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
CHICAGO

Oleo Oil
Oleo Stock
Neutral Lard
Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

REPRESENTING

DANIEL LOEB
ROTTERDAM
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (12 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.
DURANDHILL & SPALDING
442 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS

architect

79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"
IMPROVE YOUR PLACE
AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

442,670 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 42,350 lbs.; Hango, 5,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 11,780 lbs.; Königsberg, Germany, 162,512 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 790,384 lbs.; Libau, Russia, 35,911 lbs.; London, England, 270,890 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 11,482 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 9,400 lbs.; Manchester, England, 342,061 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,500 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 19,075 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 62,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 63,318 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 21,410 lbs.; Reval, Russia, 5,550 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 439,284 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 46,123 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,500 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 12,000 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 95,100 lbs.; Southampton, England, 56,800 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 95,964 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 20,585 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 45,820 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,607 lbs.; Teneriffe Island, 1,100 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 119,463 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 55,750 lbs.; West Hartpool, England, 106,914 lbs.

Pork.—Aden Aden, 20 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 16 tes., 9 bbls.; Azua, W. I., 16 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 54 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 143 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 23 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 86 bbls., 11 tes.; Liverpool, England, 300 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 122 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 296 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 443 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 227 bbls.; Turks

bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 36 bbls., 17,080 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 50 bbls.; Hull, England, 35 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 84 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 2,406,062 lbs., 16 tes.; London, England, 472,283 lbs., 100 tes.; Nassau, Bahama, 86 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 82 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 186 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 150 tes.; Southampton, England, 769,208 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 63 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chili, 61 bbls.

Oleo Oil.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 1,506 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 350 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 330 tes.; Drammen, Norway, 50 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 95 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 35 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 155 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 215 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 775 tes.; Leith, Scotland, 50 tes.; Liverpool, England, 75 tes.; London, England, 650 tes.; Malmö, Norway, 140 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 434 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 375 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 190 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 10 tes.; Tonsberg, Norway, 240 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 5 tes.

Oleomargarine.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 6,240 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,260 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,780 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,140 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,000 lbs.

Tallow.—Antwerp, Belgium, 16,375 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 26,940 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 63,591 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 11,556 lbs.; Ham-

of the strongest vitality, and broken to desert work. These mules were driven in pairs of ten, attached to a tug-chain and guided by a single line, 120 feet long, known as a jerk line. The driver, the celebrated Borax Bill, sat upon the wheel mule, guiding his team with this line in one hand, the other manipulating a strap attached to a brake of tremendous resisting power.

This is one of the many teams that assisted in the foundation of the great Pacific Coast Borax Company, whose refineries at Alameda, Cal., and Bayonne, N. J., annually refine thousands of tons of crude borax into the commercially pure borax, sold under the world-famed trade-mark, "Twenty Mule Team"; as well as the pure medicinal products of powdered boric and boric spangles, the "Twenty Mule Team" borax soap, talcum powder and other household necessities in which borax forms the largest ingredient.

It has been stated many time erroneously that previous to the formation of the Pacific Coast Borax Company and the discovery of borax by Mr. Smith, borax was sold at a much less price than at present, principally owing to the fact that at that time there was no duty upon the imported product. As shown, and the statement can be easily verified by statistics, at the time of the discovery of Teal's Marsh, the entire consumption of borax in America was about 600 tons and the retail price 30 cents per pound.

Now the consumption of borax in America in the trades and for domestic use is 20,000 tons, at an average price of about 7 cents per pound, and it is owing entirely to the building up of this great industry, employing thousands of men, skilled and highly paid in its mines, railroads, refineries, its various offices and through its selling departments;



THE FAMOUS 20-MULE BORAX TEAM CROSSING THE DESERT.

Island, W. I., 9 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chili, 50 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 28, 1906, were as follows:

Beef.—Antwerp, Belgium, 164 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 30 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 660 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 13 bbls.; Campeche, Mex., 11 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 55 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 tes., 19,403 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 28 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 212 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls., 80 tes.; Ebsjerg, 150 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50

burg, Germany, 45,594 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 403,908 lbs.; London, England, 97,210 lbs.; Manchester, England, 2,224 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 301,996 lbs.; Samana, San Domingo, 42,059 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 13,917 lbs.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BORAX.

(Concluded from page 21.)

5 inches thick, and in addition to these two wagons, was a water wagon with a barrel of iron, as no wooden barrel could stand the intense heat.

To draw this outfit required the services of twenty trained mules, of necessity sound,

an American industry that annually disburses many hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages and expenses to the American mechanic and laborer, and were it not for the present duty on Borax the Pacific Coast Borax Company would never have attained its present position in giving such employment and providing a home market for a home-produced material, thus preventing a dollar being paid for foreign-produced borax.

TARIFF DECISION ON BORAX.

Borax in which there has been mechanically mixed sufficient carbonate of soda to reduce the percentage of anhydrous boracic acid to less than 36 per cent., is dutiable at the rate of 5 cents per pound, under the United States tariff as borax, and not as borate of soda containing not more than 36 per cent. of anhydrous boracic acid, according to a recent decision.

HARRY HELLER & CO

Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .

Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.

The Davidson Commission Co.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BLDG., CHICAGO

Brokers in Cottonseed Products

Provisions, Lard, Tallow and Grease
 Also Fertilizer Materials of all kinds

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Monday, Nov. 19.....	32,085	2,201	33,146
Tuesday, Nov. 20.....	32,085	2,201	33,146
Wednesday, Nov. 21.....	32,085	2,201	33,146
Thursday, Nov. 22.....	32,085	2,201	33,146
Friday, Nov. 23.....	32,085	2,201	33,146
Saturday, Nov. 24.....	32,085	2,201	33,146

Total last week.....	72,200	6,836	140,745
Previous week.....	66,064	6,832	140,263
Cor. week, 1905.....	67,345	3,616	170,584
Cor. week, 1904.....	69,475	4,020	165,475

SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Monday, Nov. 19.....	5,760	145	6,356
Tuesday, Nov. 20.....	5,194	145	2,070
Wednesday, Nov. 21.....	5,210	45	2,886
Thursday, Nov. 22.....	6,617	185	2,364
Friday, Nov. 23.....	6,322	238	4,261
Saturday, Nov. 24.....	1,321	84	2,638

Total last week.....	30,833	565	20,575
Previous week.....	31,840	706	27,790
Cor. week, 1905.....	25,510	190	27,325
Cor. week, 1904.....	25,971	563	20,415

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Year to date.....	2,958,990	383,263	6,502,902
Year ago.....	3,037,512	358,491	6,794,852

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending Nov. 24, 1906.....	451,000
Week previous.....	474,000
Year ago.....	568,000
Two years ago.....	532,000

Total receipts year to date.....	20,626,000
Year ago.....	21,077,000
Two years ago.....	18,735,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:	
Week Nov. 24, 1906.....	203,300
Week ago.....	227,300
Year ago.....	179,200

Two years ago.....	194,100
Year to Nov. 24, 1906.....	381,250
Year to Nov. 24, 1905.....	381,250
Year to Nov. 24, 1904.....	381,250

Same period last year.....	7,844,000
Year to Nov. 24, 1906.....	15,708,000
Year to Nov. 24, 1905.....	15,708,000
Year to Nov. 24, 1904.....	15,708,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Week ending Nov. 24, 1906:			
Armour & Co.....	31,700		
Swift & Co.....	21,800		
Anglo-American.....	7,000		
Boyd-Lusham.....	6,500		
H. Moore & Co.....	3,500		
Continental P. O.....	3,600		
Hammond Co.....	6,200		
Morris & Co.....	10,600		
Roberts & Oak.....	5,700		
E. & S.....	12,400		
Western Packing Co.....	4,700		
Omaha Packing Co.....	7,500		
Other packers.....	5,200		

Total.....	126,700
Week ago.....	113,000
Year ago.....	151,200
Two years ago.....	150,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Nov. 24, 1906.....	\$5.55	\$6.19	\$5.00
Previous week.....	5.05	6.18	5.06
Year ago.....	4.90	4.80	4.55
Two years ago.....	5.00	4.62	4.10
Three years ago.....	4.63	4.28	3.86

CATTLE.			
Good to prime steers.....	\$6.35	\$7.40	
Common to good steers.....	4.85	6.35	
Inferior to common steers.....	4.00	4.85	
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75	5.40	
Western range steers.....	3.90	6.00	

Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.00	6.90	
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45	3.25	
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.50	4.50	
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.75	3.50	
Common to good canning cows.....	1.25	2.40	

Bulls, common to good.....	2.25	4.00	
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00	4.50	
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00	7.00	
Calves, fair to choice.....	7.00	7.50	

HOGS.			
Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$5.80	\$6.00	
Medium packing sows, 230 lbs. and up.....	5.95	6.05	
Mixed packers, with barrow top, 230 lbs. and up.....	6.00	6.10	
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.15	6.25	
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.15	6.25	

Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 100 to 180 lbs.....	6.05	6.15	
Light mixed, 175 to 200 lbs.....	6.10	6.20	
Rough sows and coarse steers, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.00	5.50	
Common light gray.....	5.05	5.50	
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.60	5.25	

SHEEP.			
Fed western wethers.....	\$5.25	\$5.75	
Native wethers.....	4.75	5.75	
Range wethers.....	4.50	5.50	
Good to prime ewes.....	5.00	5.50	
Common to fair ewes.....	4.50	4.90	
Breeding ewes.....	4.00	4.50	

Good to prime native lambs.....	6.75	7.85	
Common to fair native lambs.....	5.25	6.50	
Fed western lambs.....	6.75	7.35	
Range lambs.....	6.25	7.00	
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.00	6.50	
Fed western yearlings.....	5.50	6.25	
Feeding lambs.....	5.50	6.60	
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25	6.75	
Feeding wethers.....	4.50	5.25	
Bucks and stags.....	3.00	4.25	
Cull sheep.....	2.75	3.50	
Cull lambs.....	4.50	5.00	

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.35	8.37	8.35	8.37
May.....	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.67	7.67	7.65	7.67
May.....	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.47	14.50	14.45	14.50
May.....	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.75

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.35	8.40	8.32	8.37
May.....	8.30	8.37	8.30	8.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.62	7.75	7.62	7.65
May.....	7.72	7.87	7.72	7.82
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.40	14.62	14.40	14.47
May.....	14.67	14.90	14.67	14.72

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.47
May.....	8.37	8.45	8.37	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.72	7.77	7.72	7.77
May.....	7.82	7.90	7.82	7.90
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.55	14.62	14.55	14.60
May.....	14.85	14.90	14.82	14.87

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.50	8.52	8.45	8.45
May.....	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.82	7.82	7.74	7.75
May.....	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.90
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.65	14.65	14.52	14.55
May.....	15.02	15.02	14.85	14.87

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906.

Holiday—No market.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.45	8.50	8.42	8.45
May.....	8.42	8.45	8.42	8.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.77	7.77	7.70	7.72
May.....	7.87	7.90	7.82	7.85
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.52	14.57	14.25	14.45
May.....	14.85	14.87	14.75	14.77

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from O. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 28.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10; 14@16 ave., 9½@9¾; 18@20 ave., 9½@9¾; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½@7¾; 6@8 ave., 7¾; 8@10 ave., 7¾; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10@10½; 18@20 ave., 10@10½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10½; 26@28 ave., 10; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7¾; 6@7 ave., 7¾; 6@8 ave., 7¾; 7@9 ave., 7¾; 8@10 ave., 7¾; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12¼; 8@10 ave., 11¼; 10@12 ave., 11¼. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

Complete Specifications, Installations

and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16	Q20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	Q15
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	Q25
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	Q10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	Q12½
Beef Stew.....	5	Q8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	Q10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	Q10
Corned Ribs.....	8	Q8
Corned Flanks.....	10	Q5
Round Steaks.....	10	Q12½
Round Roasts.....	8	Q10
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	Q10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	Q10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	Q7
Rolls Roast.....	10	Q12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	1.16
Fore Quarters.....	1.2½
Legs, fancy.....	1.18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	12½
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	Q3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	Q2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	Q16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	50	Q55

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	8	Q9
Turkeys.....	15	Q17
Fowls.....	7	Q8
Roosters.....	6	Q7
Ducks.....	9	Q10
Geese, per dozen.....	6.00	Q9.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16	Q18
Chickens.....	8	Q9
Ducks.....	8	Q10
Geese.....	8	Q11

Veal.

Choice.....	5½	Q9
Good.....	7	Q8
Medium.....	6	Q7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	Q6
Coarse, small.....	4	Q5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@14¼
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12½
Ribs, No. 3.....	@6
Loins, No. 1.....	@16½
Loins, No. 2.....	@14
Loins, No. 3.....	@8
Rounds, No. 1.....	@7¼
Rounds, No. 2.....	@6¼
Rounds, No. 3.....	@5
Chucks, No. 1.....	@7
Chucks, No. 2.....	@5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@4
Plates, No. 1.....	@4¼
Plates, No. 2.....	@3¾
Plates, No. 3.....	@3

Butter.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Western Steers	6 @ 6 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Good	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7
Hind Quarters	1.00 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.00 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 @ 6 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loin, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loin, Good	11 @ 12
Steer Loin, Light	13 @ 13
Steer Loin, Heavy	15 @ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18 @ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loin	9 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	7 @ 7
Rolls	6 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	6 @ 6
Trimblings	3 1/2 @ 4
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	10 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	11 @ 11
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	7 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	5 @ 5
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Flacks	25 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	8 1/4 @ 9
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	12 1/2 @ 13
Saddles Caul	12 1/2 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 1/2 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Pies, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 8
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Steaks	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Loin	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	6 @ 6

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loin	9 @ 9 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	20 @ 20
Spare Ribs	9 @ 9
Butts	9 @ 9
Hocks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Trimblings	7 @ 7
Tails	5 @ 5
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hog Plucks	2 @ 2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	8 @ 8 1/2
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Belilles	12 @ 12
Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurters	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9
Minced Sausage	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	11 @ 11
New England Sausage	12 @ 12
Berliner Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	15 @ 15
Oxford Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Polish Sausage	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Veal Sausage	14 @ 14
Farm Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	8 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Ham Bologna	11 @ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	15 @ 15
German Salami, New Dry	11 @ 11
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12
Metwurst, New	12 @ 12
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C., New	12 @ 12
Italian Salami, New	12 @ 12
Monarque Cervelat	12 @ 12
Capsicola	12 @ 12

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$3.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	\$10.00
Plate Beef	9.50
Extra Mess Beef	8.00
Prime Mess Beef	8.50
Beef Hams	10.00
Rump Butts	10.00
Mess Pork	16.00
Clear Fat Backs	16.75
Family Back Pork	18.50
Bean Pork	13.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	\$11 1/4
Lard, substitute, tierces	8 1/2
Lard compounds	8 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tcs.	1/2 c. over tcs.
Half barrels, 1/2 c. over tcs.	1/2 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Gooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	\$55

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 18
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, loose, are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 1/2
Short Clears	9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 @ 1 1/4 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	14 @ 14
Skinned Hams	14 1/2 @ 15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	9 @ 9
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	9 @ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20 @ 20
Wide, 8 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 @ 5 avg.	14 @ 14
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	15 @ 15
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Inside	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Outside	12 @ 12
Regular Boiled Hams	15 @ 15
Smoked Hams	19 @ 19
Boiled Picnic Hams	14 @ 14
Cooked Loin Ribs	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	13 @ 13

Middles, per set	40 @ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	25 @ 25
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 60
Beef washands	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	22 @ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	18 @ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.00 @ 2.62 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.60 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.55 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.40 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35% per unit	19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	22 @ 22
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	32.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.25 @ 9.50
Prime steam, loose	8.85 @ 8.85
Neutral	10% @ 10%
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leaf	9 @ 9

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11% @ 12
Oleo No. 2	11 @ 11
Mutton	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 8
Grease	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 74
Extra No. 1 lard oil	52 @ 54
No. 1 lard oil	43 @ 46
No. 2 lard oil	41 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	65 @ 68
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	55 @ 57
Corn oil	4 1/2 @ 5

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	5 @ 5
Neatsfoot Stock	5 @ 5
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, nominally	37 @ 38
P. S. Y., soap grade	35 @ 35 1/2
Soap, bbls., concn., 65 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.60 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash	1.20 @ 1.22 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.35 @ 32.35
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.85 @ 2.85
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 3 1/2	1.25 @ 1.25

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TALLOW LARD OIL CRACKLINGS
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NEATSFOOT OIL BONE MEAL
STEARINES TALLOW OIL
BONES ROOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@6.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@4.00
Bulls and cows.....	1.15@4.15
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	4.90@5.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@9.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@8.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	4.50@7.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Live veal calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	2.25@3.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@7.75
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@5.25
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.90
Hogs, medium.....	6.85@6.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.00
Pigs.....	7.00@7.15
Roughs.....	5.90@6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	6 1/2 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice, native, light.....	8 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice hinders.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair hinders.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 12

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 16 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 12 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 8 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/4 @ 12
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western calves, common.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 10
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	8 1/2 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Dried beef, salted.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round skin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 75.00
Flat skin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 50@55 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 260.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @ 80 c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60 c. a piece
Calf's head, scalded.....	50 @ 60 c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	30 @ 35 c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @ 25 c. a pound
Calf's liver.....	25 @ 60 c. a piece

Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12 c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3 c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5 c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7 c. a piece
Heart's, beef.....	@ 10 c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12 c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25 c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @ 10 c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, wassands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef wassands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	3 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15 1/4	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/2	16 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	1.50
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.60
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.80
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	1.11
Heavy branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.35
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.40
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—Jersey, Md. and Del., fancy.....	21 @ 22
Jersey, Md. & Del., fair to good.....	17 @ 18
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@ 19
Other Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 15
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Other Western, prime.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Other Western, fair to good.....	14 @ 16
Chickens—Broilers, 4 lbs. to pair and under—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	22 @ 24
Philadelphia, dry-picked, avg. run.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., d. p., avg. run.....	15 @ 17
Western, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 16
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	14 @ 16
Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., roast, d. p., fancy.....	14 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	14 @ 16
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, avg. run.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, milk-fed.....	13 @ 14
Ohio and Mich., scalded, average run.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Western, scalded, average.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, best, average run.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12
Western, scalded, best average run.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 10
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 9 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9 1/2
Geese, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	15 @ 16

Geese, spring, Western, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Ducks, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	@ 16
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich., choice.....	@ 15
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	@ 14
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
Squabs, prime white, 6 @ 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	@ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00

ICED.

Turkeys—Western, dry-picked, choice.....	@ 17
Western, dry-picked, fair to good.....	@ 16
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice.....	@ 17
Western, scalded, choice.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Western, scalded, fair to good.....	14 @ 16
Western, old hens, choice.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Western, old toms, choice.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Chickens—Broilers, 4 lbs. to pair and under—Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, average.....	12 @ 13
Western, scalded, fancy.....	13 @ 14
Western, scalded, average.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 12 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 12 1/2
Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—Western, dry-picked, average run.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, average run.....	@ 11 1/2
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@ 12
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average best.....	@ 12
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average.....	@ 11
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9
Ducks, spring, Western, fancy.....	13 @ 14
Ducks, spring, Western, fair to good.....	8 @ 12
Geese, spring, Western, fancy.....	13 @ 14
Geese, spring, Western, fair to good.....	8 @ 12

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	11 @ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Roosters, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Ducks, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Geese, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Live pigeons, per pair.....	@ 25

GAME.

Quail, prime, per doz.....	\$3.50 @ 4.00
Woodcock, per pair.....	\$1.00 @ 1.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Partridge, per pair.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Snipe—English, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.75
Yellow-leg, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 3.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Grass, per dozen.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Forel, black.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Wild Ducks—Canvasbacks, per pair.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Redhead, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Blackhead, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Blue Wing Teal, per pair.....	75 @ 1.10
Green Wing Teal, per pair.....	.65 @ .85
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Widgeon, per pair.....	.25 @ .50
Common, per pair.....	.25 @ .40
Venison—Foreign, fresh saddles, pound.....	.35 @ .45
Domestic, frozen, whole deer.....	1.40 @ .30
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.20 @ .25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.95 @ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. e., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. e., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 13.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. e. ammonia and 15 p. e. bone phosphate.....	2.75 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. e. ammonia per ton.....	2.45 @ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. c. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	8.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,340 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. e., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. e., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (45 @ 48 p. e., less than 2 1/2 p. e. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. e.....	1.14 1/4 @ 1.20 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. e.).....	3.18 1/4 @ 3.27 1/4
Nylinitt, 24 to 26 p. e., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bewles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Nov. 28.

CATTLE.—The good cattle market that prevailed last week was a strong temptation to move cattle from the country and a large number of warmed up short fed and half fat beefs arrived here Monday, along with those that were in good marketable condition. The result was a badly overstocked market with prices 10@25c. lower. Receipts were estimated 37,000, but the official count showed actual arrivals 34,405 and there was more than enough of good fat beefs to fill the demands of the trade. Many trains were late and shipments dragged in until after the market was closed in the afternoon. Country feeders and shippers seem to be losing confidence in the market and instead of shipping only the good marketable stock there is a disposition to ship cattle out of the feed lots that are only fairly started in the fattening process. The demand is good enough to take care of reasonable offerings and if the country will pursue the wise course in marketing their fat cattle and holding the thin ones back, more satisfactory results will be accomplished. Trade conditions are good throughout the country and there is nothing in the situation to cause uneasiness. Best cattle Monday sold at \$7.25, and a liberal number upwards of \$7. Some prime yearlings went at \$6.60, and most of the choice heavy steers at \$6@6.50, exporters bought mainly at \$5.70@5.90. Bulk of good beef and shipping steers \$5.25@5.75, with a large list of medium quality half fat steers \$4.85@5.20. Plain to fair light warmed up steers \$4.25@4.75, and poor light killers down to \$4.00 and under. Tuesday's offerings, mostly native butcher stock and common steers. Market was without material change, although dullness prevailed after the glutted market of Monday. A few rangers continue to arrive, but they are mostly of common quality. A few cattle were taken for the foreign Christmas trade Tuesday at \$7.10, and two prime Hereford steers sold at \$7.00. The International Live Stock Exposition will be held here next week and with the exception of last year good markets have prevailed during the show week in previous seasons. Prices for native butcher stock are without material change for the week. The tremendous receipts Monday resulted in a temporary decline of about 10c., but with prevailing high prices for beef steers there is a strong inquiry for cheaper beef which has kept the pens well cleared of native ste stock. The trade Tuesday was fairly active and everything suitable for the killers was sold during the forenoon. Receipts are expected to be light following the Thanksgiving holidays the balance of the week. We think native butcher stock prices will hold steady or with moderate fluctuations from present prices in the near future.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs first two days this week show almost 5,000 increase from same period one week ago. Monday with 40,252 hogs the market which finished on Saturday last 10@15c. lower than Friday opened slowly and ruled 5c. lower than Saturday's average prices. The demand from all sources proved excellent at the decline and buyers were in the field until a late hour, but trains were slow in arriving and about 9,000 hogs went over unsold, most of which came after the market was entirely over. Tuesday's receipts estimated at 23,000. The feeling at the opening of the market was decidedly weak and in fact several of our principal packers gave orders for purchasing hogs 5c. lower, but salesmen were strong in their views, which resulted in very slow trading for some time. Later the market improved sharply and closed strong and 5c. higher than Monday's average, with supply closely bought. Moderate receipts are expected for the balance

of the week and the usual reaction is in order, but the near future will no doubt show a steady increase in marketing of hogs and we fear that any advance which may occur this week will only be temporary. Choice heavy shipping, 250 to 350 lbs., \$6.20@6.25; light butchers, 180 lbs. to 230 lbs., \$6.15@6.25; choice to light, 150 lbs. to 180 lbs., \$6.10@6.20; light mixed, 200 lbs. to 230 lbs., \$6.00@6.15; mixed packing, 240 lbs. to 280 lbs., \$5.90@6.10; heavy packing, 300 lbs. to 400 lbs., \$5.85@6.05; rough packers (small lots), \$5.50@5.75; boars, \$3.75@4.25; stags, \$5.00@5.50; pigs, under 100 lbs., \$5.15@5.80; pigs, 100 lbs. to 130 lbs., \$5.65@6.00.

SHEEP.—Owing to increased receipts, quality of the offerings, soft weather and Thanksgiving supply of poultry and game, our market thus far this week has lacked the razor edge to a certain extent prevailing at close of last week, but we anticipate no serious or permanent depression, as desirable grades of fat sheep and lambs are not available at present with which to curtail values under ordinary circumstances. The hurrying of half fat stock to market is a mistake, as it is quality rather than quantity that has broken values this week and liable to at intervals during the winter. Grass natives and warmed up cornfield stock constitute fully 75 per cent of present supplies, as the season for rangers is practically over and the few straggling consignments coming are inferior in quality and thin in flesh. The following is a fair estimate of our market to-day and liable to prevail remainder of present week: Choice to prime fed wethers, \$5.25@5.60; grass fat wethers, \$5@5.25; feeders, \$4.80@5; choice to extra fat yearling wethers, \$5.80@6.25; mediums, \$5.50@5.80; feeders, \$5.15@5.50; good to prime fat native ewes, \$5.10@5.40; good to prime fat western ewes, \$4.80@5.25; mediums, \$4.25@4.75; common to fair, \$2.75@4.25; breeding ewes, \$4.25@5.25; feeders, \$3.25@4; good to choice fat lambs, \$6.75@7.25; prime, \$7.25@7.50; mediums, \$6@7; feeders, \$6.25@6.60.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nov. 26, 1906.

Western range cattlemen have been taking advantage of the fine fall weather to cut down their herds as closely as possible, and as a result supplies at all points have been liberal, showing a gain of nearly 10,000 head over the corresponding week last year. Corn-fed beefs, however, have been very scarce, although several loads arrived that were good enough to bring \$6.00@6.40. The short-fed and warmed-up cattle have been selling very unevenly on account of competition from western rangers, but in the main prices for both native and range beefs have held just about steady. The same has been true of cows and heifers. No fed cows are coming, but range stock is selling up to \$4.25. In stockers and feeders the trade has been quite brisk, although the output last week was less than 10,000 head. Fleishy steers are in keen request right along, but light weight and off quality grades are neglected and very slow sale.

Hogs ruled some higher the early part of last week on account of the very moderate offerings. Later in the week, with increased supplies, there was a reaction, and closing prices were barely steady with the week previous. While packers at all points are disappointed at the small supplies, they are evidently determined to prevent any material advance in prices for the present, and they figure that heavy receipts later in the season will enable them to force the market lower. Weight cuts very little figure with buyers at present, although the lighter grades still have a shade the best of it. The range of prices is narrower than for several weeks. To-day

with 3,600 hogs here prices were a good nickel lower. Tops brought \$6.15, as against \$6.20 last Monday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.95@6.05, or substantially the same as a week ago.

Sheep receipts have been running rather light lately, as western rangers have nearly all been run, and it is a little early yet to look for much fed stock. Prices have stiffened up considerably, both for fat stock and feeder grades, and the general tone to the trade is decidedly strong. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.40; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice yearlings, \$5.75@6.00; fair to good yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5.25@5.60; fair to good wethers, \$5.00@5.25; good to choice ewes, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good ewes, \$4.65@5.00. Quotations on feeders: Good to choice lambs, \$6.00@6.40; medium lambs, \$5.50@6.00; light lambs, \$4.25@5.25; yearlings, \$5.15@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.20; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1906.

A somewhat better tone to the cattle trade to-day was due exclusively to the coming forward of a slightly better grade of steers, and a small falling off in receipts as compared with a week ago. While there was no choice cattle at hand there were more of the 1,150 to 1,350 pound weights that sell between \$5@5.60 than have been here for some time. Buyers absorbed these freely at steady to strong prices, while the liberal contingent of cheaper grades sold steady at \$4.25@4.75 for the bulk. The market for everything in the cow and heifers line from good dressed beef animals down to canner grades was in good active condition, and prices were strong to 10c. higher. Buyers were looking for good classes of feeding cattle and fresh supplies of the kind were very limited. Prices on these are ruling strong, while everything on light and common order moves slowly and at unsatisfactory prices.

Hogs are coming in about the same volume as last week and the market is in decidedly nervous condition. On largely over-estimated receipts for opening day of the week, a big play was made to put prices on a sharply lower level, but before the day was out the buyers were taking all hogs in sight at more than a 5c. reduction. To-day they made another play for lower prices, but this was short lived and prices firmed up to fully level with the average of the previous day. The market at this point dragged on this level, but buyers had to finally give in and pay the prices. The bulk of hogs sold at \$6.02½@6.07½, with tops making \$6.10. The outlook as to the future has not changed materially of late, packers are still looking ahead to a change to put prices below a 6c. market level, but they do not appear to be making any headway and there is no indication of supplies being liberal in the country. Hogs are running short in number compared with last year at this time and are also lacking in weight, both of which are factors against a successful bear movement.

The sheep receipts are running extremely light and so far as this point is concerned there is no change in market conditions. There is ready outlet for fully fat stuff, but the killers do not seem to favor the half-fat stuff that is being sent in. Prices are strong with a week ago.

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 53,500; last week, 59,500; same week last year, 40,200. Beef steers were lower Monday and Tuesday, but recovered Wednesday; strong to-day. Prime cattle scarce; good to choice steers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; short-fed steers, \$4.25 to \$5.50; grass steers, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Cows and heifers, 10 to 25c. lower; top heifers, \$5.25; cows, \$4.50; bulk of heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.60 to \$4. Calves steady; veals, \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy calves, \$3 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.15 to \$3.90. Quarantine-fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; grass, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.25 to \$3; Panhandle cows, \$2.40 to \$3.15; Colorado cows, \$2.60 to \$3.65. Stockers and feeders firm.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 43,400; last week, 51,500; same week last year, 51,600. Violent changes mark the hog trade, but declines are invariably followed by recoveries. Market steady to-day at five cents below week ago. Top, \$6.25; bulk, \$6.15 to \$6.20. November receipts nineteen per cent short of November last year. Demands of packers are seldom filled and closing market is generally the strongest.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 23,400; last week, 23,500; same week last year, 13,700. One-third of the sheep supply this week is stockers en route to feed lots; supply on sale mainly medium-grade fed stuff, containing few desirable lots. Market 10 to 15c. higher and with a firm tendency. Lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.35; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5 to \$5.65; ewes, \$4.60 to \$5.30. Few stock or feeding sheep included; season for same about over.

HIDES.—Are weak; green salted, 10½ to 12¼c.; bulls and stags, 9½c.; glue, 7c.; dry flint butcher, 20 to 22c.; culs, 11c.; sheep pelts, 13 to 15½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. B. B. & P. Co.	686	210	—
Armour	6,786	18,537	3,000
Cudahy	5,240	8,518	2,928
Fowler	1,393	—	1,000
Morris	5,449	9,418	2,619
Ruddy	1,126	—	—
Schwartzschild	5,009	10,822	1,521
Swift	9,413	12,110	3,006

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 26, 1906.

	Beefers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,142	—	1,090	15,206	17,577
Sixtieth street	1,747	40	3,103	16,524	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	2,064
Lehigh Valley	5,885	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,267	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	76	33	3,850
Totals	12,041	104	4,869	31,763	42,331
Totals last week	11,150	115	4,418	32,229	40,730

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of sheep.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Armenian	475	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Toronto	225	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Minnehaha	480	—	2,200
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,300
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Armenian	490	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	480	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto	325	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Germania	10	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian	—	—	2,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic	—	—	4,250
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic	—	—	1,650
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	2,600
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Lucania	—	—	1,200
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	46	20	—
Total exports	2,521	20	15,800
Total exports last week	2,154	40	13,820

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 26, 1906.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of sheep.
Exports from:			
New York	2,521	20	15,800
Boston	1,920	—	6,750
Baltimore	690	630	—
Philadelphia	2,053	—	780
Portland	896	1,381	—
Newport News	322	—	—
Montreal	4,892	300	—
Exports to:			
London	5,733	300	9,300
Liverpool	4,871	2,011	14,080

Glasgow	960	—	—
Manchester	370	—	—
Bristol	794	—	—
Hull	100	—	—
Naples	10	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	46	20	—

Total to all ports.....12,904 2,331 23,330
Total to all ports last week.....10,457 2,175 25,470

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 24:

CATTLE.

Chicago	41,427
Omaha	18,456
St. Joseph	14,224
Cudahy	539
St. Louis	3,941
Wichita	177
New York and Jersey City	10,624
Fort Worth	15,496
Detroit	75,548

HOGS.

Chicago	120,170
Omaha	25,434
St. Joseph	42,527
Cudahy	12,807
St. Louis	12,896
Ottumwa	14,400
Cedar Rapids	10,427
Wichita	4,945
Bloomington	1,875
Indianapolis	27,928
New York and Jersey City	42,331
Fort Worth	7,614
Detroit	6,992

SHEEP.

Chicago	75,548
Omaha	10,963
St. Joseph	10,325
Cudahy	425
St. Louis	1,352
New York and Jersey City	31,743
Fort Worth	58
Detroit	2,135

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	22,000	2,500
Kansas City	1,000	8,000	—
South Omaha	1,000	3,400	3,000

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1906.

Chicago	37,000	42,000	38,000
Kansas City	14,000	9,000	6,000
South Omaha	8,500	3,500	7,000

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1906.

Chicago	8,000	23,000	23,000
Kansas City	15,000	14,000	5,000
South Omaha	4,600	6,500	8,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906.

Chicago	16,000	25,000	22,000
Kansas City	10,000	10,000	4,000
South Omaha	4,500	5,700	8,500

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906.

(Holiday).

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

Chicago	7,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	2,500	6,000	3,500

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS.

During the first eight months of 1906 Argentina exported 1,422,407 quarters of beef, compared to 1,286,460 quarters in the same period of 1905. Mutton exports were 2,217,477 carcasses, compared to 2,426,458 carcasses the same time in 1905. Of tallow 16,589 pipes, 53,891 casks and 2,362 hogsheads were exported in the first eight months of this year, compared to 22,400 pipes, 69,016 casks and 14,609 hogsheads last year. Exports of cattle hides were as follows: 1906, 1,576,666 dry hides, 1,085,659 salted hides; 1905, 1,158,008 dry, 1,228,873 salted.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American National Livestock Association will be held this winter at Denver on January 22 and 23. The Western Stock Show, which was such a success last year, will open on January 24.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.25 nominal; city steam, \$9.20 nominal; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.75; do., South America, tcs., \$10.75; kegs, \$11.75. Compound, \$8.

HOG MARKETS, NOV. 30.

CHICAGO.—Receipts 25,000; slow; unchanged; \$5.75@6.30.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts 8,000; slow; \$6.10@6.22½.

OMAHA.—Receipts 6,000; slow; steady to easy; \$5.95@6.20.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Receipts 12,000; steady; \$6.10@6.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts 6,800; steady; \$6.45@6.65.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts 45 cars; steady; \$6.40@6.45.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 72s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 42s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 60s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s. 6d.; short ribs, 56s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 54s.; do., 35@40 lbs.: 53s. 6d.; backs, 48s. bellies, 59s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 49s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 4d. Cheese, white, 61s.; do., colored, 63s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 45½ marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 48s. 6d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 46s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 36s. 9d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 25s. 1½d. Refined petroleum (London), 6 7-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, November and December 42s. 9d.; Calcutta, 43s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 1½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog receipts at the packing points were not large and as they were promptly wanted at steady prices the products markets varied little.

Cottonseed Oil.

Small lots of crude have been sold at the Southeast mills at 29@30c. But there are no buyers of large lots at those prices. The market is now, 30c. for prime and 29c., basis prime. The New York market opens slack and about ½c. lower, early "call" prices: December at 38@39c.; January, 36½@37c.; February, 36@37c.; March, 36@36½c.; May, 36@36½c.; July, 36½@37c. Sale 100 bbls. March, 36½c.; immediately after "call," trifle steadier; sale 100 bbls. January, 36¾c.; 100 bbls. December, 38¾c.; and 37c. bid January and 36½c. bid March.

Tallow.

Quiet and nominal as in our review. New York City hhds. at 6¼c. asked and 6c. bid. Weekly contract deliveries of city hhds. were made at 6¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 11¼c. for latter part December and early January deliveries in New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This has been a very quiet week in the oleo business so far, but the stocks with the packers being small and those in Europe being extremely light it looks like a good, strong, healthy market, with no present indication that oleo oil is going lower, but rather the reverse. The production of the lower grades of oleo continue small, and hence remain dear.

Neutral lard is somewhat easier, and production slightly increased, but not very large. But cottonseed oil is in a very difficult position, so far as concerns the better grades of butter oil.

Retail Section

SELLING LOADED POULTRY.

Something was said in The National Provisioner a couple of weeks ago concerning honesty in the meat business, and an instance cited of how the lack of that quality came near spoiling a man's business. A salesman for a well-known butcher fixture house read the article and was moved to relate another incident which he claimed had come under his own observation. His story is to the effect that a young retailer in New York City was one day recently asked the price of chickens. He quoted 16 and 18 cents, and the customer asked to see samples of both. He first showed the 18 cent grade, then went into his ice box and brought out a fowl almost the twin of the one he had first shown. The second bird he said was the 16 cent grade. The customer could see no difference, and bought the cheaper bird. The butcher weighed it, took the customer's name and address for delivery and gave her a check which she apid at the cashier's desk, and departed satisfied.

After she had gone the fixture salesman asked what was the difference between the two birds. In reply the butcher winked and slitting open the bought bird, he fished out a large lead sinker weighing at least three-quarters of a pound. "And," continued the salesman, "the blamed fool seemed proud of his trick, and hadn't the faintest idea that once his scheme was found out his business in that neighborhood, at least, would be destroyed."

A CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY SCHEME.

An enterprising genius on New York's upper East Side has been approaching retail butchers between Fifty-ninth street and the Harlem River with a scheme to establish a retail butchers' delivery service to take the place of the existing methods of sending home meats. The promoter argues that the average fair-sized market requires the services of one or more wagons, and that the deliveries are widely scattered. As no butcher is known to control the entire trade of any one street, it follows that the wagons from different markets are constantly duplicating

each other's routes, several often being seen in the same street at once.

To eliminate this duplication and thus reduce expense, he proposes to open a central office to which parcels from all dealers in the district will be taken at regular and frequent intervals. At the central office the various parcels are to be sorted, routed and placed on wagons which will deliver them in a regular and limited district, just as express companies deliver their goods.

The scheme undoubtedly looks well in many respects, for it is very probable that at least half, if not more, of the wagons now employed in meat deliveries could be dispensed with under the plan proposed. It would also enable small dealers not yet strong enough to afford or require a wagon delivery to obtain such service on the same terms as their larger competitors. What objections have been offered are to the effect that many dealers look upon their handsome wagons and fine horses as a first-class advertisement, which would be lost if a common delivery service were substituted. And in addition many retailers make a specialty of prompt and special delivery of orders and the reputation for such service they claim is worth many customers to them.

However, the question is far from being settled, as few butchers have had time enough as yet to weigh the matter carefully. The proposition is at present purely tentative. The plan involves the formation of a stock company, the shares to be owned by butchers and any other retailers whom it may be deemed advisable to include in the scheme, if it is adopted.

AFTER COUNTRY MEAT PEDDLERS.

The retail butchers of Hamilton, Ohio, are planning to compel all sellers of meat from wagons to pay a peddler's license. They claim that quite a number of men make it a business to go into the country and buy meat from the farmers, which they bring into the city and sell as if they had done the killing themselves. The local dealers claim that this is an imposition, and propose to see that the offenders pay a license fee or quit business.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Will Murphy has sold his meat market at Wilmington, O.

Herman Kinspel will open a meat market at Redfield, S. D.

C. F. Cutmyer will open a new butcher shop at Eureka, Kan.

Means & Snider have engaged in the meat business at Oakland, Neb.

Joseph Gaetano has opened a new meat market at Morristown, Pa.

A. J. Clark has purchased the O. K. meat market at Hillyard, Wash.

T. F. Corby has sold his butcher shop at Solomon, Kan., to J. S. Collins.

G. C. Will has sold his meat business at Mulhall, Okla., to E. H. Birckel.

J. Stark's meat market at Pocahontas, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

E. C. Baker has sold his butcher shop at Big Sandy, Tex., to G. A. Barber.

J. D. J. Semler has sold his butcher shop at Sargent, Neb., to L. J. Pfrehm.

J. C. Callahan has sold his butcher shop at Shambaugh, Ia., to W. E. Howard.

Edw. S. Hale has purchased the meat market of J. E. Remington at Iola, Kan.

J. B. Smith has sold his meat business at Iola, Kan., to the Bixler Grocery Co.

G. P. Gessert has sold his meat business at Grand Junction, Col., to Patz Bros.

D. W. Moon has sold his meat business at Ozark, Ark., to Currier & Williams.

J. D. Kipe has purchased the meat market of J. Hendricks at Moore, Mont.

Warren & Cummings have purchased the business of R. F. Dovel at Howe, Neb.

Sam Wedmore has sold his meat business at El Paso, Tex., to Sam Wedmore & Co.

J. C. Kinney has sold his meat business at Wilbeaux, Mont., to W. E. Williamson.

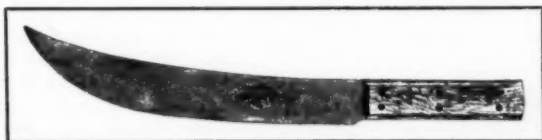
I. W. Caldwell has purchased the butcher shop of Isaac W. Caldwell at Shelbina, Mo.

W. T. Drake has purchased the meat market of Fowler & Buckmaster at Lucas, Kan.

Sanford Harp has sold his meat business at Ogden, Utah, to Peterson & Waansgaard.

Ramm & Cash have purchased the meat business of S. A. Stanfield at Odessa, Wash.

Hanna & Sharp have purchased the meat market of H. T. Baker at Promise City, Ia.



TALKS BY THE MANAGER--No. 28

Our business has been built up by making promises--

And then keeping the promises.
For instance, when we promise you that our "S & S" Cimeter Steak Knife, shown in the picture, will hold an edge longer than any other knife in the market, the only way for you to prove it is to try one.

But when you do try it, then you will have nothing but S & S knives thereafter.
That's how we build up our business--by pleasing our customers.
Try us once.

(Signed) The MANAGER.

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO., Detroit, U. S. A.

J. J. Swenson has succeeded to the meat business of Swenson & King at Dwight, Kan. Koontz Brothers have sold their meat market at Hagerstown, Md., to Ford & Holzapfel.

George W. Carpenter & Co. have opened a new meat market at Sparrowbush, N. Y. The death is announced of James McLain, a well-known butcher of Long Branch, N. J.

Downing Bros. have sold their meat business at Baldwin, Kan., to Riggles & Davison.

The meat and grocery store of A. Chessmore at Jericho, Vt., has been destroyed by fire.

Dean & James have purchased the meat business of F. J. Eastman at Las Animas, Col.

Allen & Hawker have succeeded to the meat business of Allen & Ford at Peru, Kan.

Hopkins & Norris have purchased the meat market of L. J. Stephenson at Pittsburg, Kan.

H. B. Johnson has succeeded to the meat business of Alleman & Johnson at Altoona, Kan.

Carter & Daniels have succeeded to the meat business of J. R. Carter at Morgan, Texas.

The Margolin's Grocery and Meat Market Company has opened a new market at Sea Bright, N. J.

J. E. Zschech has been succeeded in the meat business at Clifton, Tex., by Zschech & Singman.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John Zweigle, a butcher at Rochester, N. Y.

Parsons & Heffen have succeeded to the meat business of Parstons & Chapman at Weatherford, Tex.

Dan L. Reeder has been succeeded in the meat business at Brigham City, Utah, by Reeder & Jensen.

Robert Crabbe, a butcher of Washington, Pa., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$3,500.

The butcher shop of W. N. Smith at Chambersburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

The Duff Stores Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., has been chartered to do a butcher business. The capital stock is \$40,000.

James M. Harria, a provision dealer at Malden, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$3,271 and assets at \$2,413.

OBJECT TO SATURDAY NIGHT STANDS.

The Boston, Mass., branch of the Master Butchers' Association of America recently adopted resolutions requesting wholesalers to refrain from selling to customers and protesting against the selling of meats on the sidewalks on Saturday nights. It was stated that some small dealers were in the habit of hiring space for Saturday night in front of saloons and other stores not connected with the butcher business and there offering meats for sale to the detriment of the regular trade. The members of the association want this practice abolished and have called on the Board of Health to prevent the display of meats on these stands which are open to every wind that blows, with all that such a condition implies.

EVERYBODY COULD HAVE TURKEY.

The yellow newspaper that predicted forty cents as the price of Thanksgiving turkey was as usual a false prophet. For the New York market was fully supplied with the great American birds at prices to suit almost any pocket. Prices at retail were as low as 14 cents for some kinds of frozen stuff, up to 30 cents for the finest fancy. The average price for good fresh killed nearby birds was 25 cents and some very good quality could be had two or three cents lower. The supply of all kinds was ample, in fact there was something of a surplus on Wednesday and the poultry and commission men had to work hard to prevent carrying over and did not always succeed at that.

The retail demand, however, was fully up to normal and few dealers had any stock left on their hands when closing up time came. Certain department stores, as usual, played their annual bluff of announcing that they had arranged for several carloads of fine fresh-killed birds, but strange to say, in spite of these alleged arrangements, they could not quote prices until Tuesday, when the market became known. Their promises to sell at lower prices than anyone else were, as usual, not sincere and were not kept, for grade for grade, the regular meat dealers undersold the department stores by from two to three cents a pound.

It was stated with every appearance of truth that the reasonable prices of turkeys this year as compared with the high figures predicted a week or so ago were due to the immense amount of frozen stuff of really fine grade which was placed on the market. This was not unsalable stuff placed in storage for lack of demand, but fine fresh killed birds which were placed directly in the freezers when the season commenced to fall off. These fine birds, though frozen, were moderately priced and scared the farmers, who had determined to hold back their fresh stuff for fancy prices, into shipping their birds in at a more moderate figure.

COUNTRY DRESSED MEAT MEN'S WOES.


Thousands of dollars are being lost weekly by South Water street commission men because of the failure of the farmers rightly to interpret the new meat inspection law, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The law requires that every farmer who handles calves, hogs, beef, lambs and mutton must fill out a slip called order No. 137, regulation 55. The original he sends to Washington and the duplicate goes to the common carrier. On this slip he must certify what uninspected carcasses he has slaughtered, name of the railroad to which offered, name of shipper, consignee, point of shipment, point of destination, car number and initial. He must also certify that the said meats or meat foods are sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food. This slip gives him the right to have his commodities exempted from inspection, but at the same time it enables the government to run down any party guilty of shipping diseased meats.

Hundreds of the farmers believe that the law includes poultry and game inspection and have withheld shipments for fear of prosecution, while others, not being able to obtain the slips, have not made any shipments. All farmers throughout the country

Divine's Genuine Red Devil Water Motor
Guaranteed to Wash Bottles, Run Cooling Fans, Polish Silverware, Sharpen Cutlery and many other uses.
The only perfect Faucet Water Motor made.

A POINTED TALE
DIVINE'S RED DEVIL WATER MOTOR.



Price, including Emery, Polishing and Pulley Wheels, Faucet Connection, Cake Silver Polish \$4.00, or \$3.50 and this "ad." will get a Motor complete.
Bottle Washing Attachment .50
Write for Free Booklet and Trade Discount
DIVINE WATER MOTOR CO.
108-110 Duane Street New York

are exempted from inspection. The retail butcher or retail dealer who does business in Illinois must obtain a certificate number from Washington which exempts him from inspection, but he, like the farmer, must also fill out a slip called order No. 137, regulation 55, stating that the meats or food products offered for shipment in interstate commerce to a customer are sound and fit for human food, and send the original to Washington and the duplicate with the goods. This enables the government to keep a tab on him.

If a dealer doing business in Illinois ships his goods out of the State he must have them inspected by an inspector of the government and have a post-mortem stamp on each carcass before it leaves the State. The dealer and farmer must also state what kind and how much foodstuffs they are shipping.

The new law created such havoc with the farmers' shipments that Chicago South Water street commission men were forced to form an association that they might protect their interests. Sixty merchants formed the Chicago Veal and Poultry Commission Association and appointed a committee to wait on Secretary Wilson to see if the existing conditions could not be somewhat relieved. The committee—I. V. Coughle, W. B. Margraff, Frank A. Kelly and Congressman Madden—went to Washington and asked Secretary Wilson to extend the time so as to give the farmer a chance to get posted and get the required slips. This was refused them. Secretary Wilson was then asked whether a retail butcher could ship to a commission man as a customer and he told them he could. The secretary was asked whether a calf buyer or dealer was a dealer in meats and whether he would be furnished an exemption certificate. Secretary Wilson told them that the dealer would be furnished with an exemption certificate if he kept his place clean and did not handle too much meat.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Edward F. Swift was in New York this week for a brief stay.

M. F. Kahn has opened the Oxford, a new and handsome market at No. 3781 Third avenue, the Bronx.

Otto Haas, of the foreign department of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, sailed for Europe Wednesday.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending November 24 averaged 6.97 cents per pound.

The establishment at No. 1569 Broadway, Brooklyn, known as the Popular Market, has been acquired by the Simon Schwarz Company.

A brand new girl baby made its appearance last week in the home of A. C. Dean, credit man for Swift & Company in New York.

The engagement is announced of Joseph Aron, son of Aaron Aron, wholesale meat dealer of Johnston avenue, Brooklyn, to Miss Jennie Wiener.

C. R. Meyers, of M. Meyers & Son, of West Washington Market, started yesterday on a ten-day trip to Chicago, Kansas City and other large meat centers.

Frank Sullivan, the "silver-tongued orator" of the local meat trade, is now connected with the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company's New York house.

Judging from the signs displayed throughout Greater New York during the last week there was hardly a big market which did not buy its Thanksgiving poultry in carload lots.

M. Trautmann has opened a handsomely appointed market on the corner of Eldert street and Broadway, Brooklyn. W. V. Staib & Co. supplied the equipment.

Tickets for the twelfth annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Benefit Society, which occurs at Terrace Garden on the night of January 11, are being rapidly disposed of, and the prospect is that the attendance at this famous yearly event will be a record-breaker.

The Co-operative Food Stores Company, which conducted markets at Nos. 1663 Broadway and 2815 Atlantic avenue, and on Jamaica avenue, Richmond Hill, has been succeeded by S. Wolf, who owned the Broadway and Atlantic avenue establishments before the company was formed.

TO RENT

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

THE SUNDAY KILLING QUESTION.

Slaughterers in New York City who will for the 600,000 kosher customers of the metropolis are much stirred up over the hint given them by the Secretary of Agriculture that he may stop Sunday killing by refusing to allow the government inspectors to work on Sunday at these houses. The secretary takes the ground that Sunday work is in violation of the State law, and that the federal government cannot conspire with anyone to violate a State law, as he thinks it would be doing by inspecting on Sunday.

As was announced in The National Provisioner last week, all the kosher slaughterers of New York received letters from Secretary Wilson, calling their attention to the matter, and informing them that unless they could show that Sunday killing was a necessity, and therefore allowable under the State law, he would be compelled to refuse Sunday inspection. He wanted to be fair in the matter, and give the slaughterers plenty of time to present their side of the case. All the big meat concerns which kill in New York are affected by this order, as all kill for the kosher trade, and they, as well as the smaller slaughterers, have been much stirred up over the matter.

A meeting of the trade was held on Monday and it was decided to present the matter at Washington and defend the kosher interests energetically. New York is placed in a unique position in this matter. No other city in the country has a kosher trade of anywhere near the magnitude of New York's business, and therefore no other city would be so deeply interested. So it is probable that the New York situation will be made a special matter, and decision will be asked on it separately, without taking into consideration conditions or sentiment in other parts of the country. It is claimed that no matter whether slaughterers everywhere else in the country might be willing to close on Sunday, it would not be possible to do so in New York without interfering seriously with the religious customs and food rules of over half a million people.

It is understood that as a result of Monday's meeting a committee will visit Washington at once to present the matter to Secretary Wilson, and that this committee will include President Arthur Bloch of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, Superintendent L. Kirscheimer of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company; Secretary L. A. London, of the United Dressed Beef Company; J. J. Harrington, of J. J. Harrington & Company; M. Sanders, of the New York Veal and Mutton Company, and others.

THE THANKSGIVING MARKETS.

The turkey was the king of the meat market this week, with other poultry in second place, and beef and small stock among the "also rans." The butcher pushed the poultry end of his trade and there was slight call for meats. The turkey market was easier than a year ago and prices sufficiently reasonable to stimulate a heavy consumptive demand. The presence of a very large quantity of frozen stuff on the market, some of it of very excellent quality, tended to keep the figures for fresh turkeys from mounting too high.

The latter had the call, of course, but all frozen turkeys at around 16 cents was too tempting a proposition for most of the trade to withstand. The result was a myriad of signs in meat shops all over the city advertising turkeys at surprisingly low prices compared to last year. Frozen stock supplied this demand. The mild weather damaged late shipments of fresh stuff, even when liberally iced, and the day before Thanksgiving saw a lot of this off-color stock disposed of. But dealers everywhere cleaned up their fresh stuff and good frozen stock in nice shape, and had little to complain of, though their profits may not have been as wide as a year ago. Fresh turkeys generally went at 18 to 20 cents wholesale, though some fancy lots commanded more, of course.

Other poultry was in plentiful supply and fairly cheap, but there was not a particularly heavy call for it, owing to the attractiveness of the turkey offerings. The beef market was not as dead as had been expected, owing to the fact that lighter supplies had been provided in anticipation of the turn to poultry this week. Choice cattle were still scarce and good beef did not hang long in the coolers, but common stuff was a drug on the market.

MEAT STRIKE ON THE EAST SIDE.

Daily newspapers which found legitimate news scarce on Thanksgiving Day filled space in Friday's issue with sensational accounts of a meat customers' strike on the East Side. Its basis was a disturbance caused by some women customers of kosher shop butchers on the lower East Side, because of an alleged raise in meat prices of 2 cents a pound. As usual, the "Beef Trust" (in big headlines) was blamed for the raise. The butchers whose shops were boycotted were said to have shifted the blame to the wholesalers. In the face of the dead condition of the beef market, wholesalers have been glad to get rid of their common beef at almost any price. Kosher beef has been on a price level with choicer grades of beef lately, however.

HOLIDAY FOR WHOLESALERS.

The beef and small stock coolers of the city were closed on Thursday for the first time in the history of the city on Thanksgiving day. The box managers and their staffs had a much appreciated holiday and the trade did not suffer, to all appearances. Heretofore it has been the custom to keep open until noon, at least. But this year it was agreed to shut up all day, and the plan worked beautifully. It was a genuine day of thanksgiving for a lot of meat men.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York, by boroughs, during the week ending November 24, 1906, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 10,790 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,255 lbs.; the Bronx, 72 lbs.; Queens, 855 lbs.; total, 17,972 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,758 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 41,636 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,070 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 43,721 lbs.

NEW YORK BUTCHERS' SMOKER.

The employees of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company who form the Mutual Aid Society brought off the opening event of the winter season last Friday evening, and it was a very gratifying beginning. The event was a smoker, held at Teschmacher's Casino, Ninth avenue and Forty-fourth street. An elaborate vaudeville programme had been provided, including Zano, magician; Lydie Hall, coon shouter; the Bennington Duo, comedy and travesty singers; Geo. W. Reynolds, comedian; J. G. Leonard, music and singing act; Campbell & Kenny, Irish singers and talkers; Wm. Corcoran, singing; J. S. Rooney, monologist. The special attraction of the evening was said to have been a sketch by Miss Laura B. Jackson and Mr. Moses Rabinowitz, entitled "How we fooled them at the ball." The programme was concluded by two lively bouts between Jack Waters and Joe Brennan, and Jimmie Murray and Ed Kelly. Members of the society turned out in full force, and there were a large number of outsiders present. Among prominent members on hand and helping to make the affair a success were President D. H. Crawford, Vice President Jacob Manheimer, Recording Secretary Louis Serf, Financial Secretary S. Ober, and Trustees A. Feick and Abraham Bloch.

GLAD TO GET BACK.

Conrad Muller last Saturday resumed business in a market which he has opened at No. 920 Second avenue, New York. Mr. Muller has been visiting the old folks in Germany during the last six months, and he comes back with a strong opinion that the workingmen of this country ought to be exceedingly thankful. He says that meat is so high-priced in Germany that a mechanic with a wife and six children is able to afford meat not more than twice a week, and then only one pound at a time for the entire family. He thinks if the American people had a little experience of this kind they would not be so ready to protest when the price of sirloin steak goes up a cent or two occasionally.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bearsch, J., 1080 2d ave.; H. Brand.
Berkowitz, L., 161 Allen; H. Brand.
Berkowitz, B., 203 E. 2d; H. Brand.

Bay, M., 1454 2d ave.; H. Brand.
Buslowitz, B., 16-18 E. 108th; H. Brand.
Clasnow, S., 364 E. 10th; United D. B. Co.
Cohen, M., 58 Gouverneur; H. Brand.
Conti, V., 80 Catherine; J. Levy.
Ehrlich, J., 522 E. Houston; H. Brand.
Fallon, F., 2122 7th ave.; G. Schaefer.
Ferssko, M. S., 233 E. 25th; J. Levy.
Fagin, J., 782 E. 145th; J. Levy.
Gianneto, G., 68 Oliver; H. Brand.
Klotzer, L., 55 Willett; B. Brezman.
Kinkel, J. & H., 2378 2d ave.; Conron Bros. Co.
Klotz, J., 53 Willett; United D. B. Co.
Kohn, M., 518 E. 11th; United D. B. Co.
Kuznitsow, S., 284 Madison; F. Bronstein.
Kirschbaum, M., 1217 Union ave.; H. Brand.
Klein, L., 128 E. 110th; J. Levy.
Klein, H., 1683 2d ave.; B. Bressman.
Ludmon, Z., E. 140th; M. Greenblatt.
Levy, S., 35 Attorney; H. Brand.
Metzer, L., 287 Madison; J. Levy.
Pincus, H., 52 E. 101st; H. Brand.
Rose & Schoerner, 1006 2d ave.; H. & E. Rathgeber.
Rosin, L., 256 E. 105th; J. Levy.
Robert, F. & J., 554 Courtland ave.; H. Brand.
Rothman, A., 332 Madison; F. Lesser.
Raich, V., 560 11th ave.; R. Smith.
Shoenstein, S., 60 Rutgers; United D. B. Co.
Sellerkraut, I., 24 Broome; A. Schreckinger.
Siegel, N., 86 Chrystie; F. Lesser.
Volkowitz, S., 60 Gouverneur; H. Brand.
Viti, F., 522 W. 45th; H. Brand.
Weichenberg, E., 437 E. 38th; H. Brand.
Wurzweiler, A., 822 E. 183d; H. Brand.
Weiss, S., 59 Morris; F. Lesser.
Weitz, S., 741 E. 5th; United D. B. Co.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Haas, L., 1332 Amsterdam ave.; C. Ofner.
Mutariello, P., 329 E. 106th; S. Napolitano.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Buck, John G., 408 Van Brunt; G. T. Thornley.
Binkowitz, B. H., 277 Sackman; J. Rosenberg.
Burkhardt, Gustave, 400 5th ave.; B. Adler.
Ehlers, W., 348 Franklin ave.; G. Hoffman.
Fanshaw, Arthur, 1222 Cortelyou rd.; L. Pfulger.
Goetz, J., 253 Albany ave.; Harry Tietjen.
Klein, A., 1841 Fulton; Elias Diamond.
Perlmutter, Joseph, 149 South 4th; E. Diamond.
Welling, C., & Co.; E. Diamond.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Goldstein, Morris, 366 Wallabout; Abraham Goldstein.
Tietjen, Harry, 253 Albany ave.; J. Goetz.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Artz & Lawner, 1323 3d ave.; N. Brunner.
Christian, G. A., 202 Boston rd.; W. Peters.
Finkel, M., 129 E. 14th; M. Rosenberg.
Epstein, S., 1563 Lexington ave.; S. Levin.
Maxey, F. J. & P. W., 865 Cauldwell ave.; J. S. Sills & Sons.
McGinty, D. R., 464 W. 155th; T. Healy.
Miripol & Wolfson, 172 Ave. B; E. Sanitsky.

Porrini, P., 65 Cliff, Staten Island; A. Margherita.
Rose & Schoerner, 1006 2d ave.; H. & E. Rathgeber.
Romano, P., 509 E. 39th; A. Saitta.
Sykes & Schwind, 2120 8th ave.; C. Wolff.
Weiss, F., 1485 Madison ave.; S. Steinik.
Blanchard, R. E., 568 Hudson; E. R. Biehler.
Bauscher, C., 477 Grand; H. Raedel.
Bellitsky & Glassman, 218 E. Broadway; Zwecker & Tauber.
Coster, S. M., 1036 Westchester ave.; Levin Bros.
Coster, S., 1044 Westchester ave.; S. Petroposita.
Duke & Dukas, 30 N. William; C. Panagakis.
Frieber & Frey, 41 W. 19th; H. Prince.
Hurowitz, H., 195 Henry; M. Besker.
Karin, I., 132 Church; M. Baski.
Maykopf, G., 436 2d ave.; J. Leible.
Noble, A. & S., 91-93 Wall; Noonday Club.
Schmachuck & Matz, 73 Ludlow; P. Cohn.
Starin, J., 2442 8th ave.; S. Levin.
Funnevoild & Milestone, 477 3d ave.; R. Kra-kowski.
Villa & Cabeza, 147 W. 125th; L. Barth & Son.
Wenke, C., 7 Rector; H. Steurr.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brown, A., 110 Henry; M. Rosenthal.
Chirchio, T., 325 E. 106th; S. Campagna.
Charlone Restaurant Co., 394 Canal; A. Baraldi & Co.
Columbia Lunch Co., 135 Lenox ave.; R. Stearns.
Delli, Venneri M., 510 Courtland ave.; G. Rosato.
Mastrogiovanni, P., 33 Jerome; G. Mastrogiovanni.
Persky, J., 242 Monroe; N. Drasner.
Patts, M., 1435 1st ave.; J. Fedelman.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Tiedemann, Diedrich, 2204a Fulton; A. J. Stable.
Meichezzetti, Giuseppe, and Amelia Balzarina, 43 Franklin; E. H. Biehler.
Xanthakos, Peter, and George Kavakos, 38 Broadway; Gus Christie.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Halpern, Isak, 190 Riverdale ave.; Rebecca Platzman.
Meyer, J. W., 648 Central ave.; M. & H. Eichlers.
Seffrim, Louis, 170 Livonia ave.; Nochem Yeschin & Sam Lifschitz.
Smookler, Sam, 411 South 5th; Morris Keschner & Isidore Gutman.

WANTED

An excellent opportunity for experienced Spice Salesmen with one of the largest importing and manufacturing Spice Houses in the country. Acquaintance with the sausage business and department buyers essential. Address in confidence, stating experience and territory covered.

B. FISCHER & CO.

397 Greenwich Street,
Dept. E. New York



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WRITE FOR PRICES.

2346 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

ALSO REPOLISHING OF OLD HORNS.

